

9-1-1994

# Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1992

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Bureau of Labor Standards

Follow this and additional works at: [http://statedocs.maine.gov/bls\\_docs](http://statedocs.maine.gov/bls_docs)

---

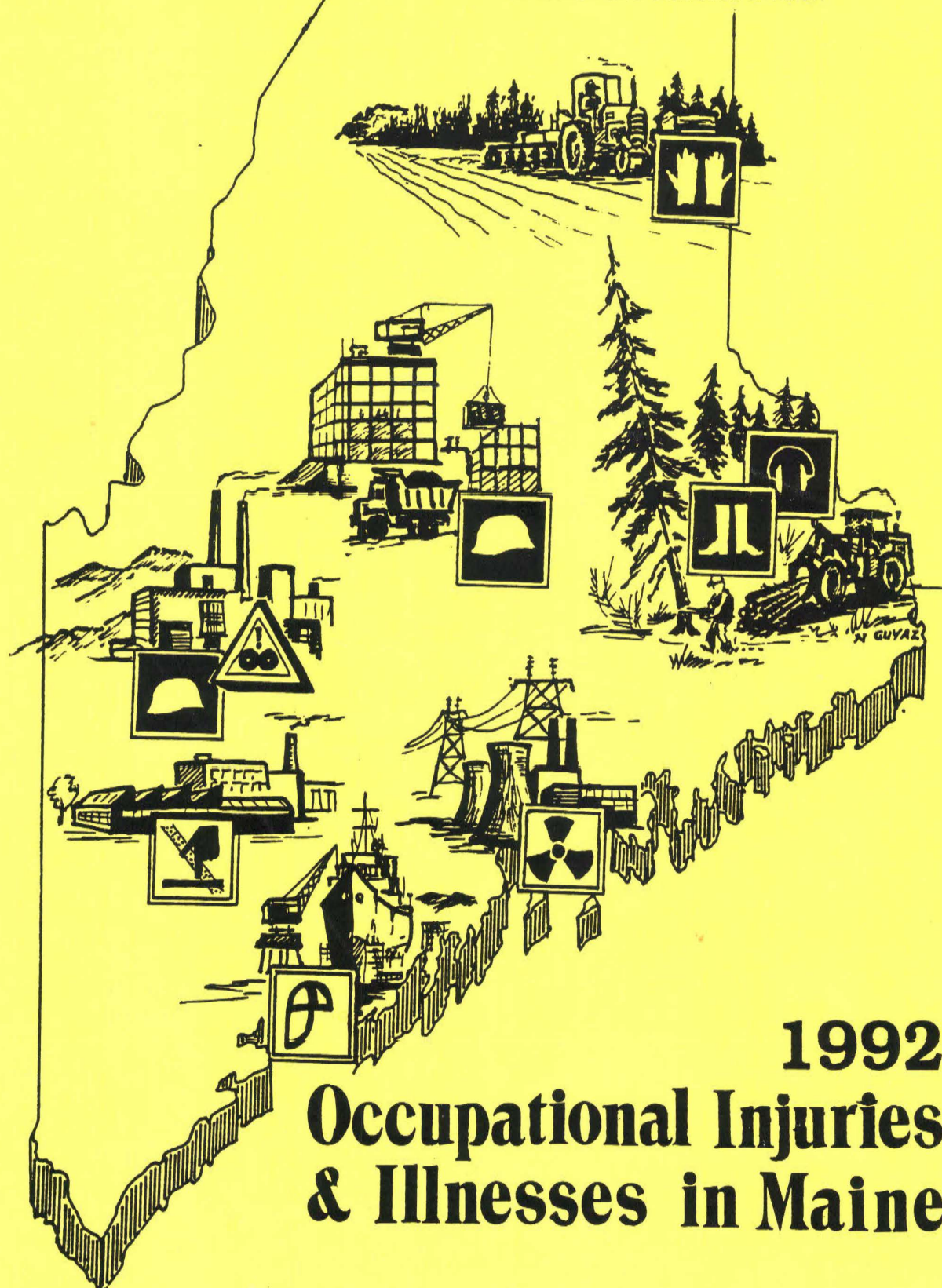
## Recommended Citation

Maine Department of Labor and Maine Bureau of Labor Standards, "Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1992" (1994).  
*Labor Standards Documents*. Paper 95.  
[http://statedocs.maine.gov/bls\\_docs/95](http://statedocs.maine.gov/bls_docs/95)

This Document is brought to you for free and open access by the Labor at Maine State Documents. It has been accepted for inclusion in Labor Standards Documents by an authorized administrator of Maine State Documents. For more information, please contact [statedocs@maine.gov](mailto:statedocs@maine.gov).

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF  
**LABOR**

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS  
Research and Statistics Division



**1992**  
**Occupational Injuries**  
**& Illnesses in Maine**



**1992**  
**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES**  
**AND**  
**ILLNESSES IN MAINE**

Prepared by:  
Robert W. Leighton, Statistician III  
Maine Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
Research & Statistics Division

**September, 1994**

In Cooperation With  
U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Grant No. 40F00012





## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

#### Narrative

#### **PAGE**

Foreward.....	1
Introduction	
Survey Background .....	2
Scope .....	2
Survey Design .....	2
Survey Process .....	3
OSHA Recordkeeping System.....	3
Incidence Rates .....	4
Estimation Procedure .....	5
Standard Industry Mix .....	5
Recordkeeping Summary .....	6
Determining Recordability .....	6
Analysis of Injuries .....	6

#### **Private Sector Results**

1992 Occupational Safety and Health Survey Summary - Private Sector .....	11
Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates .....	13
Annual Average Employment and Total Hours Worked.....	14
Lost Workdays and Lost Workday Incidence Rates .....	15
Occupational Injuries .....	16
Occupational Illnesses .....	17
Industry Division Analysis .....	20
Industry Division Highlights .....	21
Analysis of Major Industry Groups.....	35
Incidence Rates By Company Size.....	38
Maine Compared to the United States .....	39
Reliability of the Estimates .....	41

#### **Public Sector Results**

1992 Occupational Safety and Health Survey Summary - Public Sector .....	45
Occupational Injury and Illness Rates.....	47
Annual Average Employment and Total Hours Worked.....	48
Lost Workdays and Lost Workday Incidence Rates .....	49
Occupational Injuries .....	50
Occupational Illnesses .....	51

#### Text Tables

A. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1982-1992.....	16
B. Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1982-1992 .....	17
C. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1991-1992 .....	18
D. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1991-1992 .....	20



## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)**

E. Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1991-1992 .....	24
F. Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine, 1991-1992.....	25
G. Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses, by Industry Division, Maine, 1992 .....	25
H. Injury & Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1992 .....	35
I. Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1992.....	36
J. Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1992 .....	37
K. Total Case Incidence Rates by Size Class, Maine, 1991-1992 .....	38
L. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1992 .....	39
M. Total Case Incidence Rates for Maine Adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, by Industry Division, 1992 .....	40
N. Relative Standard Error for Injuries and Illnesses by Case Type by Industry Division, Maine, 1992 .....	41
O. Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 .....	50
P. Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 .....	51
Q. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 .....	52

### **Figures**

1. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1982-1992 .....	13
2. Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1982-1992 .....	14
3. Total Hours Worked, Maine, 1982-1992 .....	14
4. Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, Maine, 1982-1992 .....	15
5. Percent Distribution of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1991 .....	19
6. Percent Distribution of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1992 .....	19
7. Total Case Incidence Rates by Division, Maine, 1991-1992 .....	23
8. Percent Distribution of Employment and Total Cases by Division, Maine, 1992 .....	26
9. Eleven year History of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry.....	27
10. Eleven-year History of the Construction Industry, 1982-1992 .....	28
11. Eleven-year History of the Manufacturing Industry, 1982-1992.....	29
12. Eleven-year History of the Transportation & Public Utilities Industry, 1982-1992.....	30
13. Eleven-year History of the Wholesale Industry, 1982-1992 .....	31
14. Eleven-year History of the Retail Industry, 1982-1992.....	32
15. Eleven-year History of the Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Industry, 1982-1992 .....	33
16. Eleven-year History of the Services Industry, 1982-1992.....	34



## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)**

17.	Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector Maine, 1992 .....	47
18.	Annual Average Employment, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 .....	48
19.	Total Hours Worked, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 .....	48
20.	Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, Public Sector, Maine, 1992 .....	49
21.	Percentage of Occupational Illnesses by Type, State Government, Maine, 1992 .....	53
22.	Percentage of Occupational illnesses by Type, Local Government, Maine, 1992 .....	53

### **Major Tables**

Table 1:	Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992 .....	55
Table 2:	Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992 ..	58
Table 3:	Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992 ..	61
Table 4:	Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992 .....	64
Table 5:	Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992 .....	68
Table 6:	Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992 .....	72

### **Appendices**

A.	OSHA 200 Log .....	77
B.	OSH Supplemental Record .....	78
C.	1992 OSH Survey Booklet .....	79
D.	Glossary .....	83
E.	Maine's Consultation and Training Programs .....	86
F.	Maine's Low Interest Loan Program .....	86
G.	Comments Form .....	87
H.	Order Form .....	88







## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

---

### Foreward

This publication represents the twenty-first year of data collection from the survey of occupational injuries and illnesses. The data in this publication represents the most accurate yearly measure of the rate at which workplace injuries and illnesses occur.

Although this publication does not provide a detailed analysis of the causes of work-related injuries and illnesses, it does provide data for researchers and educators to use to examine patterns and trends in the information collected over the years. The data is also of value to employers in evaluating their own injury and illness record by comparing their rates to the rates for their industry listed in this publication.

To increase the usefulness of the OSH survey, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began collecting demographic data (age, sex, occupation, etc.) and case characteristics data (nature of injury, part of body affected, etc.) on a sample of OSHA recordable cases. The inclusion of this additional data was done, in part, to consolidate the data collecting activities of the annual OSH

survey and the Supplementary Data System (SDS) which was a completely separate program. This combined effort creates a powerful tool which health officials can use to focus their training efforts. No longer is the focus strictly on rates of injuries and illnesses but also on what types of injuries and illnesses occur most, and, to what occupations. This information is collected while maintaining confidentiality of the data.

Many thanks go to the data entry and case coding team for their work which made this survey a success. Also, thanks goes to the nearly 5,000 employers in the state of Maine who were selected to participate in the survey for 1992.

For answers to questions concerning the data in this publication or for information on the various safety and health services offered by the Bureau of Labor Standards, please contact us. Written requests can be addressed to:

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, State House Station # 45, Augusta, Maine 04333.



## Introduction

### Survey Background

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of safety regulations that apply to most private sector employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under this Act, employers are required to maintain records of all work-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries that involve restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, temporary transfer to alternate work, or medical treatment beyond First Aid. The goal is to encourage both employers and employees to maintain safe and healthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is the federal agency authorized under the Act (Public Law 91-596) to develop and maintain the annual occupational injury and illness survey program. The Bureau of Labor Statistics created a federal-state cooperative system to fulfill this function.

### Scope of Survey

Industries that are included in the survey are: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, SIC 01-09; Oil and Gas Extraction, SIC 13; Sulfur Mining, part of SIC 14; Construction, SIC 15-17; Manufacturing, SIC 20-39; Transportation and Public Utilities, SIC 41-42 and 44-49; Wholesale and Retail Trade, SIC 50-59; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, SIC 60-67; and Services, SIC 70-87 and 89.

Survey exclusions. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farms with fewer than 11 employees; employees regulated by other federal safety and health laws; and federal, state, and local government agencies.

Note: State and Local government in Maine is covered under the Maine Occupational Safety and Health program.

Industrial Classification. Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity. The data are tabulated according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Employers selected for the survey are required to complete a survey booklet. The required information includes the number of work-related injuries and illnesses that occur to a company's employees as well as the average employment and total hours worked in the reference year. Once this information is collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses in the population of employers are produced. These rates are used by compliance officers during their inspections of Maine's workplaces by comparing company specific rates to the state average for their industry. Employers may use this data to monitor their own safety record. The data is also used by policy makers to define the scope of safety and health problems and by researchers to study ways to solve these problems.

### Survey Design

Sampling theory is applied in the OSH Survey to analyze statistical information about the incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses. To achieve its purpose of providing accurate statistics on work-related injuries and illnesses, the survey stratifies establishments by Standard Industrial Code (SIC) and employment size and then subsamples these to select establishments to be included in the sample.



## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

Developing the OSH samples enables the survey to apply a method of selecting a sufficient number of sampling units, that provide, at lowest possible cost, statistical estimates that are precise enough for the survey's purpose which is to produce estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses.

Selection for participation in the survey is random and although response is mandatory for those employers who are chosen, the results can be affected by errors. These errors are due to nonresponse, reporting errors by employers, and sampling errors (e.g. a unit found to be outside the scope of the survey). Randomization increases the accuracy of the survey estimates and reduces the error of estimation by distributing it evenly throughout the sample.

### **Survey Process**

In the U. S. and its territories, there are approximately 6 million establishments, within the scope of the OSH Survey.

For the state of Maine, a sample of 4,500 private sector establishments and a census of public sector establishments are chosen to participate in the survey. (Beginning in 1994, a sample of public sector establishments will be chosen in place of a census). These samples are refined by the Research and Statistics Division of the Bureau of Labor Standards. The purpose of refinement is to ensure correct addresses, eliminate duplicates and employers known to be out of business.

Survey booklets for the refined sample are mailed to the selected employers. Employers are to complete the survey booklet which requests information on average employment, hours worked, and the total number of OSHA recordable injury and illness cases. Also requested is case-specific information for cases that result in days away from work. The total number of OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses

are taken from the OSHA 200 Log. When the survey booklets are returned to the Department of Labor, they are reviewed for consistency and correctness. If necessary, the employer is recontacted to clarify any discrepancies. When the collection of the data is complete, estimates of injuries and illnesses are generated for various components. These components include Total Cases (Injuries and illnesses combined), Injuries only, and illnesses only. These components are then broken down by days away from work, restricted work activity, and non-lost time cases. These elements are produced for each publishable Industry.

Before the resulting estimates are made public, they must comply to a minimum set of publishability rules set forth by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These rules are to ensure that individual establishment data remain confidential as promised when the employer is contacted for the data. These rules include:

1. At least 85% of the employers surveyed provide clean and usable data.
2. Annual average employment for an industry must be 1,500 or more.
3. Without written permission by the companies involved, an industry cannot be published if a company within that industry accounts for 60 % or more of the total employment for their industry or two companies account for 75 % of the total employment.

### **OSHA Recordkeeping System**

The OSH Act of 1970 requires covered employers to prepare and maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses. The recordkeeping regulations in Part 1904 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1904) provide specific recording and reporting requirements which make up the OSHA recordkeeping system.



The basic requirements are:

1. Injury and illness records must be kept at business establishments. If an employer has more than one establishment, a separate set of records must be maintained for each one.

2. The OSHA 200 Log is used for recording and classifying work-related injuries and illnesses, and for noting the outcome of each case (e.g. whether the case was a fatality, a nonfatal case with lost workdays, or a nonfatal case without lost workdays). Cases that are recordable on the OSHA Log include a fatality, a work-related illness case regardless of lost time, case with lost workdays beyond the day of injury, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to other work, and cases requiring medical treatment beyond first aid. Injury cases resulting in no lost time and only first aid needed are not recordable cases.

It is possible to prepare and maintain the log at a location other than the establishment, or by means of computer storage, provide certain requirements are met. This exception applies only to the Log and not other OSHA documents.

3. In addition to keeping the Log on a calendar year basis, employers are required to update it to include newly discovered cases and to reflect changes which occur in cases after the end of the calendar year.

4. Except when specifically notified by the Bureau of Labor Standards to participate in the survey, two categories of employers normally do not have to keep OSHA records: (1) employers with no more than 10 employees at any one time during the previous calendar year; and (2) employers in certain low-hazard industries such as: retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate and services.

### Incidence Rates

Incidence rates represent the number of incidences or occurrences of a given characteristic for a standard number of full-time employees. This rate allows fair year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons of injury and illness data even when the employment and hour worked are different. The incidence rate includes an adjustment factor of 200,000 hours. This figure represents 100 employees working full-time for one year (full-time being 40 hours/week for 50 weeks). This is the base for all the incidence rates listed in this publication.

The formula for calculating an incidence rate is:

$$\frac{N \times 200,000}{EH}$$

N = the total number of incidences or occurrences in the reference year.

EH (Exposure Hours) = The total number of hours worked by employees at risk.

200,000 = the hours worked by 100 full-time employees in one calendar year.

For example:

#### Company XYZ

Number of recordable cases = 5

Number of Employees = 40

Full-time hours = 75,000

Part-time hours = 5,000

EH = 75,000 + 5,000 = 80,000

Incidence rate =  $\frac{5 \times 200,000}{80,000} = 12.5$



### Estimating Procedure

Estimates of the numbers of injuries and illnesses in each sampled industry were obtained by first weighting the data for each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group.

Each of the sampling cell estimates was then adjusted for nonresponse. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry was adjusted for births by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

### Standard Industry Mix

Incidence rates vary greatly among industries, therefore, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. In making such comparisons, one could draw the wrong conclusion that a state with a concentration of employment in industries with high incidence rates has a poor overall safety record when compared to the national rate or with rates for other states.

To overcome this bias, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base (U.S. employment) using data from the level lower than the level being compared. For example, if the desired result was an All-Industry state rate adjusted to the national mix of industries, data from the Industry Division level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industry Mix (SIM). The formula is shown below

$$\frac{\sum(X_i * Y_i)}{\sum(X_i) - X_o}$$

$X_i$ =national employment for the  $i^{th}$  industry  
 $Y_i$ =unadjusted incidence rate for the  $i^{th}$  industry  
 $X_o$ =employment for industries absent from the state

By this method, a state's rates can be adjusted to the U.S. economy's mix of industries.

The results are listed in Text Table M. Remaining differences are then due to other factors.



### Recordkeeping Summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of the OSHA-200 Log and Summary. The following

summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

### Determining Recordability

1. An injury or illness is considered work-related if it results from an event or an exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of the following areas: (1) The employer's premises, and (2) Other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment.

2. All work-related fatalities are recordable.

3. All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable.

This includes not only the primary facility, but also such areas as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. Parking lots are not considered part of the work environment unless there as a requirement of work. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

4. All work-related injuries requiring medical treatment, involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job are recordable.

### Analysis of Injuries

**Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided for the injury, not where the treatment was provided.** Those cases in which medical treatment (beyond first-aid) was provided or should have been provided are recordable; if only first aid treatment was necessary, it is not recordable.

However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability. Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.



### Medical Treatment

The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. Injuries for which this type of treatment was

provided or should have been provided are almost always recordable if the injury is work-related:

**\*Treatment of infection**

**\*Application of antiseptics during the second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**

**\*Treatment of second or third degree burns**

**\*Application of sutures (stitches)**

**\*Application of butterfly adhesive dressing(s) or steri strip(s) in lieu of sutures**

**\*Removal of foreign bodies embedded in eye**

**\*Removal of foreign bodies from wound; if procedure is complicated because of depth of embedment, size, or location**

**\*Use of prescription medications (except a single dose administered on first visit for minor injury or discomfort)**

**\*Use of hot or cold soaking therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**

**\*Use of hot or cold compresses during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**

**\*Cutting away dead skin (surgical debridement)**

**\*Application of heat therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**

**\*Use of whirlpool bath therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**

**\*Positive x-ray diagnosis (fractures, broken bones)**

**\*Admission to a hospital or equivalent medical facility for treatment**



### First Aid Treatment

First aid treatment is one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries. The following procedures are generally considered first aid treatment and should

not be recorded if the injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job:

- \*Application of antiseptics during first visit to medical personnel
- \*Treatment of first degree burns
- \*Application of bandages during any visit to medical personnel
- \*Use of elastic bandages during first visit to medical personnel
- \*Removal of foreign bodies not embedded in eye if only irrigation is required
- \*Removal of foreign bodies from wound; if procedure is uncomplicated, and is, for example, by tweezers or other simple technique
- \*Use of nonprescription medications and administration of single dose of prescription medication on first visit for minor injury or discomfort
- \*Soaking therapy on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by soaking
- \*Application of hot or cold compresses during first visit to medical personnel
- \*Application of ointments to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking
- \*Application of heat therapy during first visit to medical personnel
- \*Use of whirlpool bath therapy during first visit to medical personnel
- \*Negative x-ray diagnosis
- \*Observation of injury during visit to medical personnel

The following procedure, by itself, is not considered medical treatment: Administration of Tetanus Shots or Boosters. However, these shots are

often given in conjunction with more serious injuries. Consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.





## Private Sector Results





Private Sector

**1992 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH SURVEY SUMMARY**

\* Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine's private sector occurred at an estimated rate of 10.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1992. This is the lowest total case incidence rate since 1977 when a rate of 10.4 was recorded.

\* Total case incidence rates decreased or remained unchanged in five industries while increasing in three industries: Agriculture (up 14.1%), Construction (down 18.3%), Manufacturing (down 12.3%), Transportation and Public Utilities (down 21.2%), Wholesale Trade (down 3.6%), Retail Trade (unchanged), Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (up 18.2%), and Services (up 1.3%).

\* There were an estimated 35,462 OSHA recordable injury and illness cases during 1992. Of these, 18,370 resulted in one or more lost workdays (including days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both).

\* Eighty-seven percent of the OSHA recordable cases that occurred in Maine during 1992 were injuries; 13 % were illnesses.

\* There were an estimated 30,994 recordable injury cases in Maine in 1992, an 11.1% decrease or 3,887 fewer cases than in 1991.

\* There were an estimated 4,468 recordable illness cases in Maine in 1992, an 11.8% increase or 472 more cases than in 1991.

\* The proportion of occupational illnesses dropped in five of the seven

illness types recognized in the survey. The most notable changes occurred in disorders due to physical agents, and respiratory conditions due to toxic agents which decreased 54.1% and 37.3%, respectively. Offsetting these decreases was the increase in Disorders associated with repeated trauma (tendonitis, carpal tunnel, etc.). Illnesses of this type increased 31.0% in 1992.

\* The estimated number of lost workdays due to occupational injuries and illnesses decreased 7.8% in 1992. 486,500 workdays were lost in 1992 compared to 527,762 lost workdays in 1991.

\* Of the estimated 486,500 lost workdays recorded, approximately 285,700 were days away from work. The remaining 200,800 days were restricted workdays (days of part-time work or restricted work activity. These statistics mean that as a result of occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1992, there was a loss to Maine's private sector economy of 1,143 worker years away from work and 803 restricted worker years. This amounts to 1,946 lost worker years. This figure represents a decrease of 161 worker years from 1992 when 2,107 worker years of labor were lost.

\* Lost workday cases in 1992 resulted in an average of 26 lost workdays per lost workday case. This equals last years figure of 26 lost workdays per lost workday case. Each lost workday **injury** in 1992 resulted an average of 24 lost workdays, while each lost workday **illness** resulted an average of 45 lost workdays.





## **OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES**

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 10.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in Maine's private sector in 1992. This represents the lowest total case incidence rate since 1977 when a rate of 10.4 was recorded.

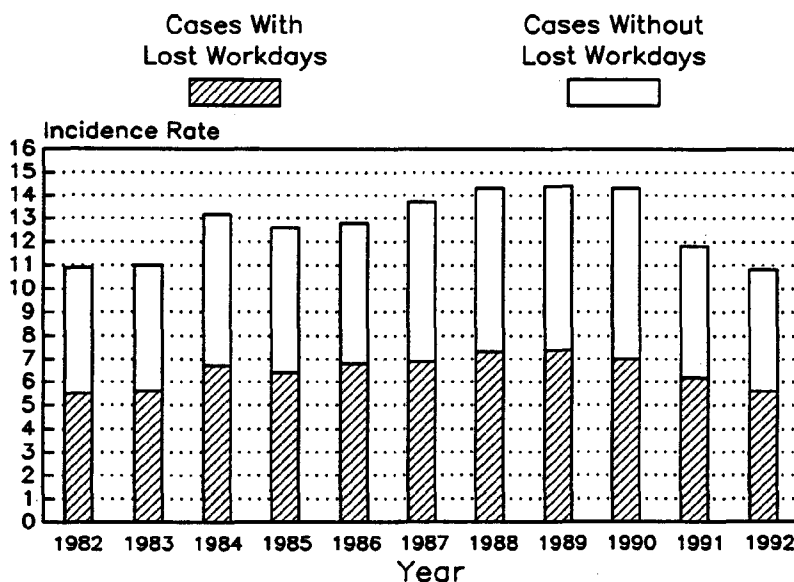
Lost workday cases (cases involving days away from work or days of

restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 5.6 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 9.7% from 1991.

The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays (requiring medical treatment beyond first-aid) fell 7.1% to 5.2 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 1.

Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type  
Maine 1982-1992





### ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL HOURS WORKED

As shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, annual average employment and total hours worked declined slightly in 1992. However, it decreased at a much slower rate in 1992 than in the pre-

vious two years. Employment dipped 2.1% to 412,149 workers and total hours worked decreased 4.3% to 657.0 million hours.

Figure 2.

Annual Average Employment  
Maine 1982-1992

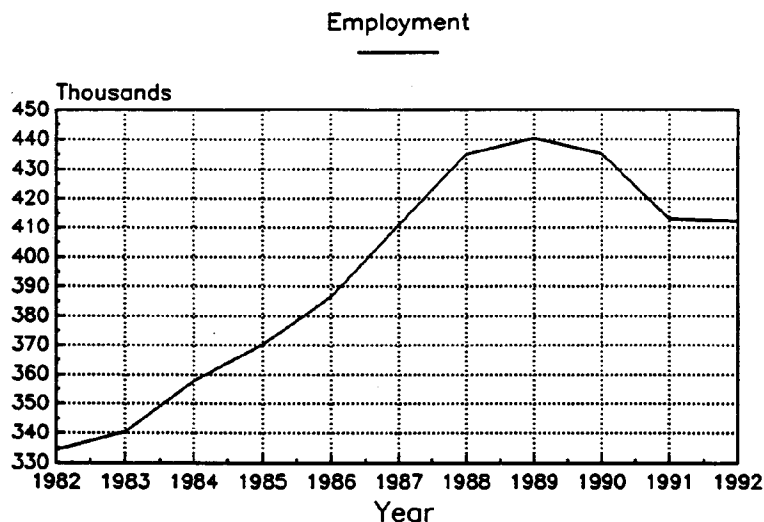
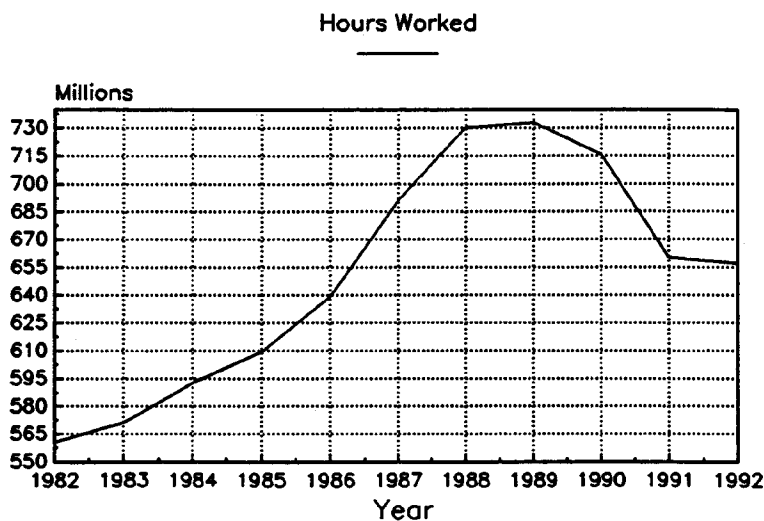


Figure 3.

Total Hours Worked  
Maine 1982-1992





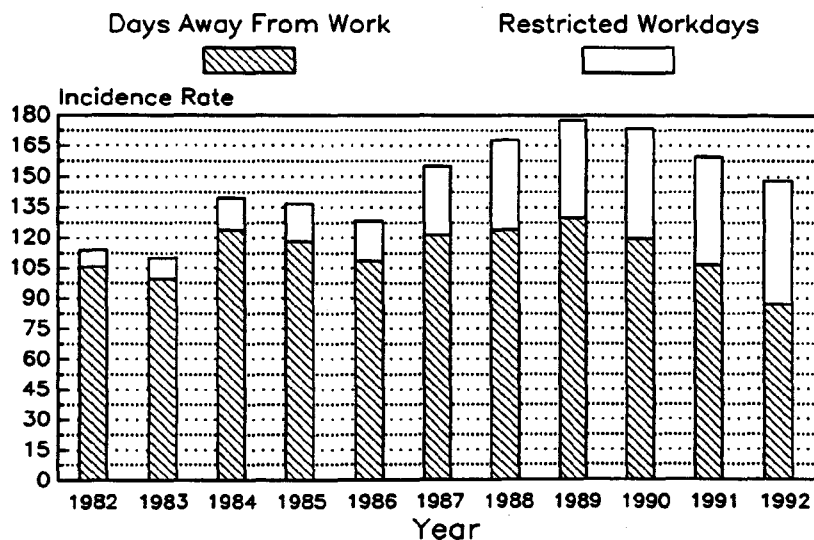
## LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES

Lost workdays involve two elements: days that an employee is absent from work and days that an employee's work activity is restricted. Restrictions are defined as any of the following: an employee is transferred to another job temporarily; the employee is only able to work part-time on his or her normal job because of the injury or illness; or the employee works full time on his or her regular job but cannot perform all activities normally associated with the job (e.g., a lifting restriction of 30 pounds). The initial day that an injury occurs or the initial day that an illness is diagnosed or recognized is not counted as a day away from work.

The incidence rate for total lost workdays in 1992 was 148.1 days per 100 full-time workers. This is a drop of 7.3% from 1991. This total consisted of 87.0 days away from work and 61.1 days of restricted work activity.

Days away from work and days of restricted work activity, the components of total lost workdays, as a group fell in 1992. However, since 1981, the rate for restricted workdays has steadily increased. This is because employers are keeping employees active on the job in restricted work capacity rather than having them out of work.

Figure 4. Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category  
Maine 1982-1992





## OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

An occupational injury is an instantaneous event. Examples include a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

In 1992, Maine's private sector work force recorded 9.4 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers which

is a decrease of 11.3% from 1991.

The lost workday incidence rate due to injuries dropped from 132.3 days per 100 full-time workers in 1991 to 120.6 in 1992.

The percent of recordable cases that were classified as injuries in 1992 was 87.4% which was 2.6% lower than 1991 when 89.7% were injuries.

Text Table A: Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1982-1992

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>			<u>Percent of all Cases that were Injuries</u>
	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Lost Workday Injuries</u>	<u>Lost Workdays due to Injuries</u>	
1982	10.3	5.2	102.1	94.6
1983	10.4	5.3	98.9	94.9
1984	12.6	6.4	129.0	95.1
1985	12.0	5.9	127.4	95.8
1986	12.2	5.7	118.4	95.0
1987	12.7	6.4	137.2	93.1
1988	13.4	6.9	148.0	93.0
1989	13.1	6.8	151.7	91.0
1990	12.9	6.3	144.2	89.7
1991	10.6	5.6	132.3	89.7
1992	9.4	5.0	120.6	87.4





## **OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES**

An occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. Illnesses also include cases that develop over time, such as tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, or hearing loss due to prolonged exposure.

In 1992, Maine's private sector work-force recorded 1.4 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers, which represents an increase of 16.7% over 1991.

The lost workday incidence rate due to illnesses increased slightly from 27.4 days per 100 full-time workers in 1991 to 27.5 days in 1992.

The incidence rate for illnesses without lost workdays increased from 0.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1991 to 0.8 cases in 1992.

In 1992, 12.6% of all recordable cases were classified as illnesses.

Text Table B: Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1982-1992

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>			
	<u>Total Illnesses</u>	<u>Lost Workday Illnesses</u>	<u>Lost Workdays due to Illness</u>	<u>Percent of all Cases that were Illnesses</u>
1982	0.6	0.4	11.9	5.4
1983	0.6	0.3	11.2	5.1
1984	0.6	0.3	10.4	4.9
1985	0.5	0.3	9.2	4.2
1986	0.6	0.3	9.8	5.0
1987	0.9	0.5	17.7	6.9
1988	1.0	0.5	19.8	7.0
1989	1.3	0.6	25.8	9.0
1990	1.5	0.7	29.4	10.3
1991	1.2	0.6	27.4	10.3
1992	1.4	0.8	27.5	12.6



## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

As shown in Text Table C, the estimated number of occupational illnesses that occurred in 1992 increased 11.9% over 1991. However, five of the seven illness types recognized in the survey experienced a decrease. (see Appendix D for descriptions of the types of illnesses in each category.) The most notable changes occurred in **poisoning which increased 166.7%**. **Disorders due to physical agents** dropped 54.1% and **respiratory diseases due to toxic**

**agents** fell 37.3%. **Disorders associated with repeated trauma** including tendonitis and carpal tunnel syndrome increased 31.0% and accounted for 78.0% of all occupational illnesses in 1992. The increase in recent years in **disorders associated with repeated trauma** is due, in part, to the heightened awareness of the symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome and tendonitis and its recognition as illnesses for recordkeeping purposes.

Text Table C: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1991-1992

<u>Type of Illness</u>	<u>Number of Illnesses</u>		
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
<b>Total all Types</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>4,465</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	2,673	3,502	31.0
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	414	363	-12.3
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	276	173	-37.3
Disorders due to physical agents	292	134	-54.1
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	18	48	166.7
Dust diseases of the lungs	28	23	-17.9
All other occupational illnesses	287	222	-22.6



## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the distribution of each illness type as a percent

percent of all illness types that occurred over the past two survey years.

Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Occupational Illnesses by Type Maine 1991

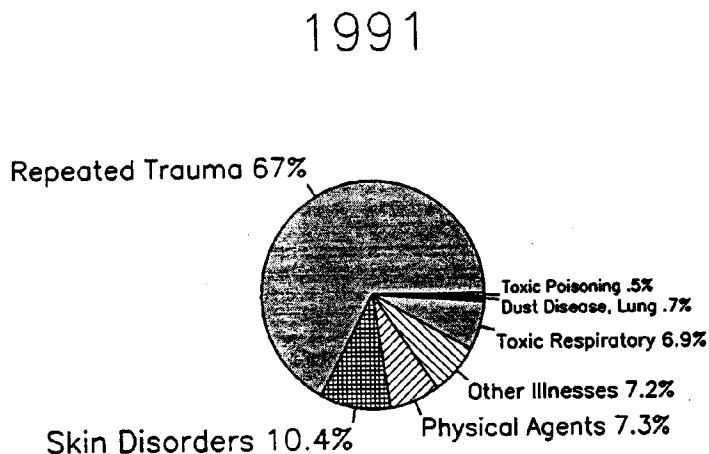
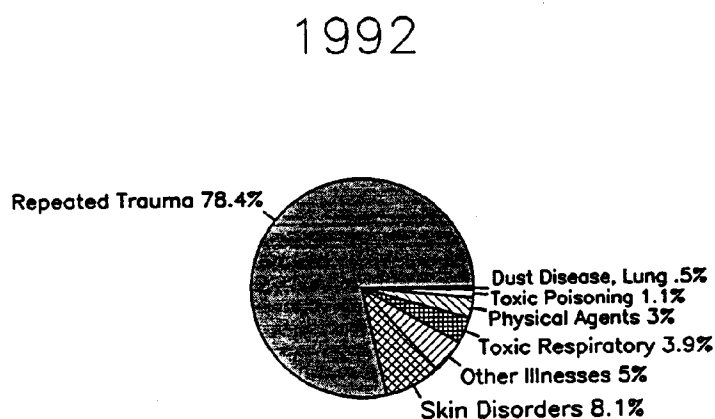


Figure 6. Percent Distribution of Occupational Illnesses by Type Maine 1992





## INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Industry divisions are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (see Appendix F). Data is provided for eight industry divisions: 1. Agriculture, 2. Construction, 3. Manufacturing, 4. Transportation, 5. Wholesale Trade, 6. Retail Trade, 7. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, and 8. Services. From 1991 to 1992, total case incidence rates decreased in

four divisions, increased in three divisions and remained unchanged in one. Industries with the largest increases were Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (up 18.1%) and Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing (up 14.1%). Industries with the largest decreases were Transportation (down 21.2%), Construction (down 18.3%) and Manufacturing (down 12.3%).

Text Table D: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1991 - 1992

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1992	1991	%Chg	1992	1991	%Chg	1992	1991	%Chg
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
Agriculture (01-09)	11.3	9.9	14.1	6.5	5.9	10.2	4.8	4.0	20.0
Construction (15-17)	12.5	15.3	-18.3	6.6	7.7	-14.3	5.9	7.5	-21.3
Manufacturing (20-39)	17.1	19.5	-12.3	8.7	9.9	-12.1	8.4	9.6	-12.5
Transportation (40-49)	8.2	10.4	-21.2	4.6	6.6	-30.3	3.6	3.8	-5.3
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	10.7	11.1	-3.6	5.6	6.7	-16.4	5.1	4.4	15.9
Retail Trade (52-59)	9.1	9.1	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0
Finance (60-67)	3.9	3.3	18.1	1.2	1.3	-7.7	2.7	2.0	35.0
Services (70-89)	8.0	7.9	1.3	4.2	4.1	-2.4	3.8	3.8	0.0

Note: Due to rounding, the sum of the incidence rates for lost workday cases and non-lost workday cases may not equal the incidence rates for total cases.

Incidence rates for lost workday cases decreased 9.7% in 1992. The largest decreases occurred in Transportation (down 30.3%), Wholesale Trade (down 16.4 %), and Construction (down 14.3 %). Agriculture recorded the only increase in lost workday case incidence

rates, rising 10.2% to 6.5 cases per 100 full-time workers.

The increase in the lost workday case incidence rate for Agriculture was specific to the Agricultural Production group which includes crops and livestock.



## **INDUSTRY DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS**

### **Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing**

Agricultural Production, including Crops and Livestock (SIC 01-02) experienced an increase in both cases with lost workdays (9.0) and cases without lost workdays (4.9). This group was the primary reason for the overall increase in this industry's incidence rates.

### **Construction**

Heavy Construction Contractors (SIC 16) experienced a decrease in their total case incidence rate. This industry recorded an incidence rate of 14.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. This is 16.0% lower than the rate recorded for this industry in 1991. Also, the Special Trades Contractors (SIC 17) experienced a large drop in their total case incidence rate. This industry recorded a rate of 11.8 in 1992 after a rate of 16.0 in 1991. Heavy construction and Special Trades construction were primarily responsible for the overall drop in total case incidence rates for the Contract Construction industry. The total number of injury and illness cases for this industry fell by 525 (-17.7%) for a total of 2,441 cases.

### **Manufacturing**

Most of the groups within the manufacturing industry experienced a change in their injury and illness experience in 1992. Among the most striking was the Paper and Allied Products group (SIC 26). This group reduced its total case incidence

rate by 29.8% to 12.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1992.

Leather and Leather Products (SIC 31) also experienced a large drop in its total case incidence rates, falling 15.2%. The Fabricated Metal Products group, on the other hand, experienced a dramatic increase in its total case incidence rate, climbing 42.4% in 1992. Despite these results, the manufacturing industry experienced a decrease in its total case incidence rate of 12.3% from 1992. In terms of the numbers, this industry experienced a drop in injury and illness cases by 2,930 (-17.1%) for a total of 14,247 cases.

### **Transportation and Public Utilities**

The incidence rate for Transportation and Public Utilities fell 21.1% to 8.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. Most dramatic was the total case incidence rate for Communications, which includes Radio and Television broadcasting establishments. This group fell 60.5% in 1992. Also contributing to the decrease in the industry's total case incidence rate was Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services which fell 34.7%.

### **Wholesale Trade**

Incidence rates within the Wholesale industry remained relatively steady in 1992 recording an overall rate of 10.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. The only real change occurred in the wholesale of Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies which rose from 3.6 cases in 1991 to 7.8 cases in 1992.



## **INDUSTRY DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)**

### **Retail Trade**

Most of the groups within this industry remained steady in 1992 with a few exceptions. The group with the largest change occurred in Furniture and Equipment Stores whose total case incidence rate dropped 32.8% to 4.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1992. Apparel and Accessory Stores experienced an incidence rate of 6.2 cases, an increase of 17.0% over 1991.

### **Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate**

The total case incidence rate for this industry increased slightly in 1992. This industry recorded a rate of 3.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. The rate for 1991 was 3.1. The increase in the total case incidence rate was due to the increase in the Nonfatal cases without lost workdays.

The incidence rate for this category rose to 2.7 cases per 100 full-time workers

in 1992. The rate for this category in 1991 was 2.0.

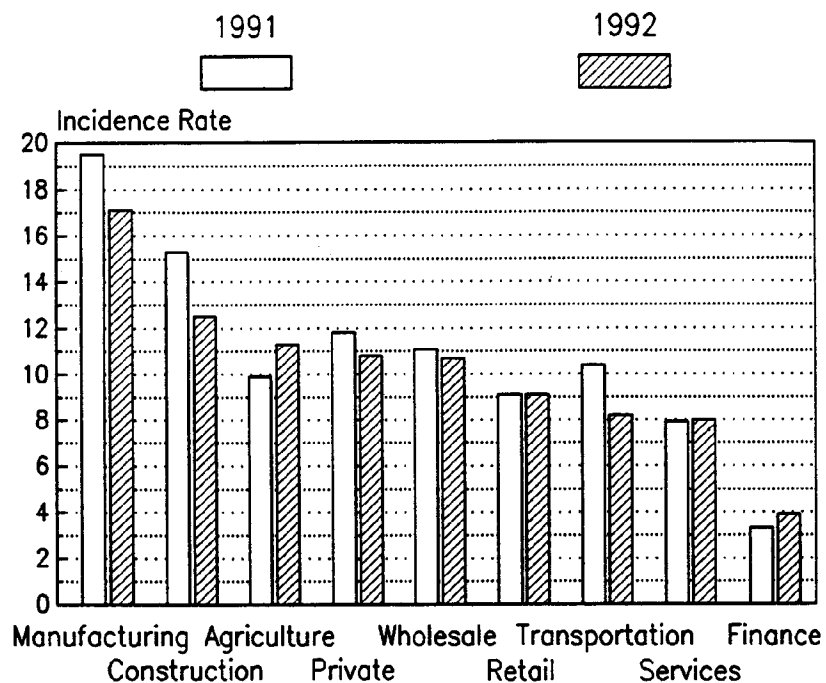
### **Services**

The total case incidence rate remained relatively unchanged in 1992. Of interest is the dip in the number of days away from work in 1992. The number of days away from work in 1991 was 94.5 days. However, in 1992, the number of days away from work was 62.1 per 100 full-time workers for a decrease of 34.3%. Groups with notable changes in total case incidence rates were Amusement and Recreation Services which increased 94.7% to 7.4 cases. Auto Repair, Services, and Parking increased 33.8% to 8.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. Hotels and Other Lodging Places fell 21.9% to 5.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. Social Services, which includes Individual and Family Services, Job Training, and Daycare Services, fell 8.8% to 10.4 cases in 1992.



Figure 7.

Total Case Incidence Rates by Division  
Maine 1991-1992





# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

The total lost workday incidence rate fell 7.3% in 1992 to 148.1. Specifically, the incidence rate for **days away from work** fell 18.2% to 87.0 days away per 100 full-time workers. The incidence rate for **days of restricted work activity** increased 14.6% to 61.1.

The largest change in total lost workday incidence rates occurred in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (down 28.0%), Transportation, & Public Utilities (down 27.3%), and Construction (up 9.9%).

Text Table E: Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1991-1992

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Lost Workdays			Days Away From Work			Days of Restricted Work Activity		
	1992	1991	%Chg	1992	1991	%Chg	1992	1991	%Chg
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>-18.2</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Agriculture (01-09)	125.9	174.8	-28.0	109.7	150.7	-27.2	16.2	24.1	-32.8
Construction (15-17)	241.8	220.0	9.9	208.4	180.7	15.3	33.4	18.7	78.6
Manufacturing (20-39)	243.2	256.6	-5.2	109.3	131.9	-17.1	133.8	124.7	7.3
Transportation (40-49)	116.9	160.9	-27.3	86.2	135.8	-36.5	30.7	25.1	22.3
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	137.8	138.7	-0.6	83.8	94.5	-11.3	42.9	44.2	-2.9
Retail Trade (52-59)	116.8	117.6	-0.7	77.2	85.2	-9.4	39.6	32.4	22.2
Finance (60-67)	31.9	29.8	7.0	19.0	24.0	-20.9	12.9	5.8	122.4
Services (70-89)	100.0	120.9	-17.3	62.1	94.5	-34.3	37.9	26.4	43.6





## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

Annual average employment and total hours worked in 1992 remained relatively steady after a steep decline in 1991.

Again, in 1992, Construction, Manufacturing, and Wholesale Trade experienced the largest percent change

in employment, falling 4.5% (1,000 employees), 2.6% (2,500 employees), and 2.1% (500 employees), respectively. The Retail industry and the Services industry, which employ the most workers in Maine gained 900 employees and 2,800 employees, respectively.

Text Table F: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division  
Industry Division, Maine, 1991-1992

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Published Employment</u> (in thousands)			<u>Total Hours Worked</u> (in millions)		
	<u>1992</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>%Chg</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	<b>412.1</b>	<b>413.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>657.0</b>	<b>659.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Agriculture (01-09)	5.7	5.6	1.8	6.9	7.8	-11.5
Construction (15-17)	21.1	22.1	-4.5	39.0	38.8	0.5
Manufacturing (20-39)	92.7	95.2	-2.6	166.6	176.3	-5.5
Transportation (40-49)	21.0	21.3	-1.4	39.4	41.8	-5.7
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	23.0	23.5	-2.1	43.1	42.9	0.5
Retail Trade (52-59)	104.3	103.4	0.9	148.5	143.9	3.2
Finance (60-67)	23.9	24.4	-2.0	41.8	40.9	2.2
Services (70-89)	120.3	117.5	2.4	171.0	166.9	2.5

Text Table G: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses,  
by Industry Division, Maine, 1991

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Percent Distribution</u>			
	<u>Published Employment</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Total Illnesses</u>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture (01-09)	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.5
Construction (15-17)	5.1	6.9	7.6	1.8
Manufacturing (20-39)	22.5	40.2	37.6	58.7
Transportation (40-49)	5.1	4.6	4.8	3.2
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.6	6.5	7.0	3.3
Retail Trade (52-59)	25.3	19.0	20.4	9.2
Finance (60-67)	5.8	2.3	0.9	11.8
Services (70-89)	29.2	19.4	20.5	11.4

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.



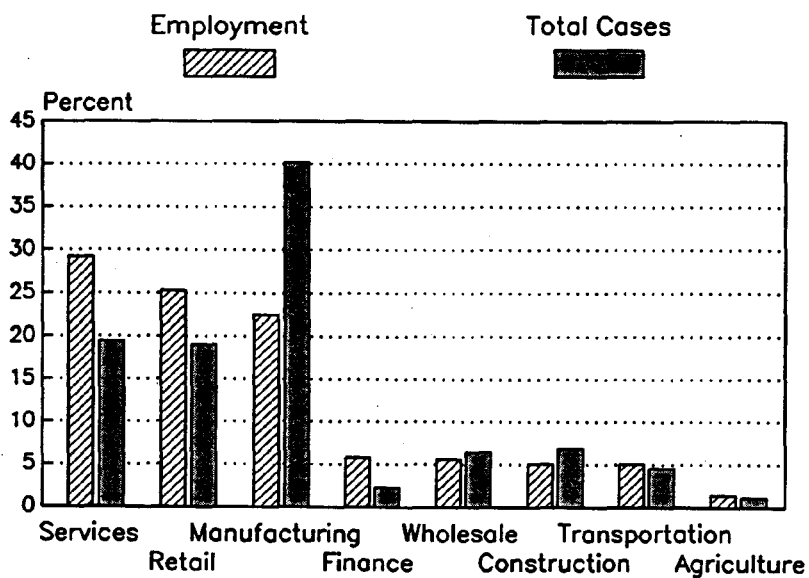
## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

Figure 8 illustrates the relationship between the percent of employment and percent of total cases by Major Industry Groupings during 1992. Of note is

Manufacturing and Construction which have a higher percentage of total cases than they do employment. This is due mainly to the inherent dangers in these two industries.

Figure 8.

Percent Distribution of Employment and  
Total Cases, by Division  
Maine 1992





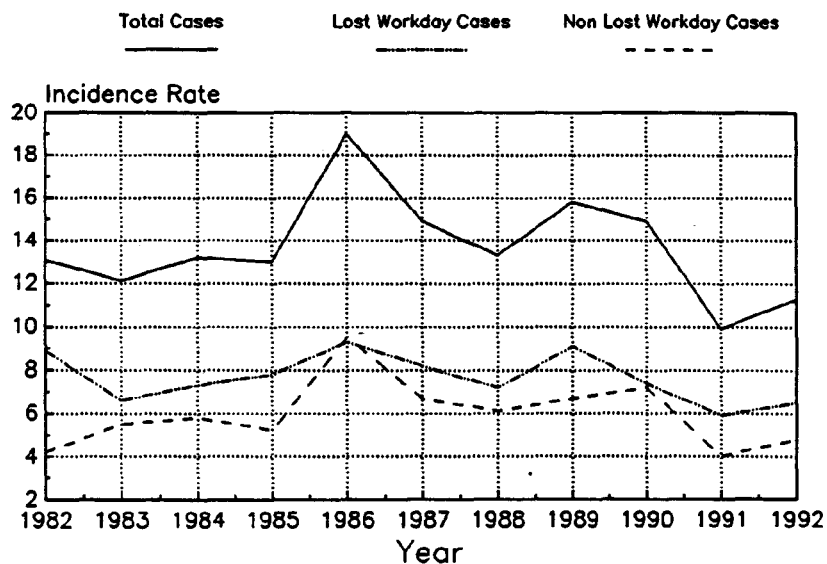
### Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

The occupational injury and illness incidence rate for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry was 11.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1992. This represents an increase of 14.1% over the rate of 9.9 recorded in 1991.

This industry experienced a lost workday case rate of 6.5 cases (up 10.2%) resulting in a lost workday incidence rate of 125.9 days (down 28.0%). The rate for cases without lost workdays in 1992 was 4.8 cases (up 20.0%).

Figure 9.

#### Eleven-year History of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry Maine 1982-1992





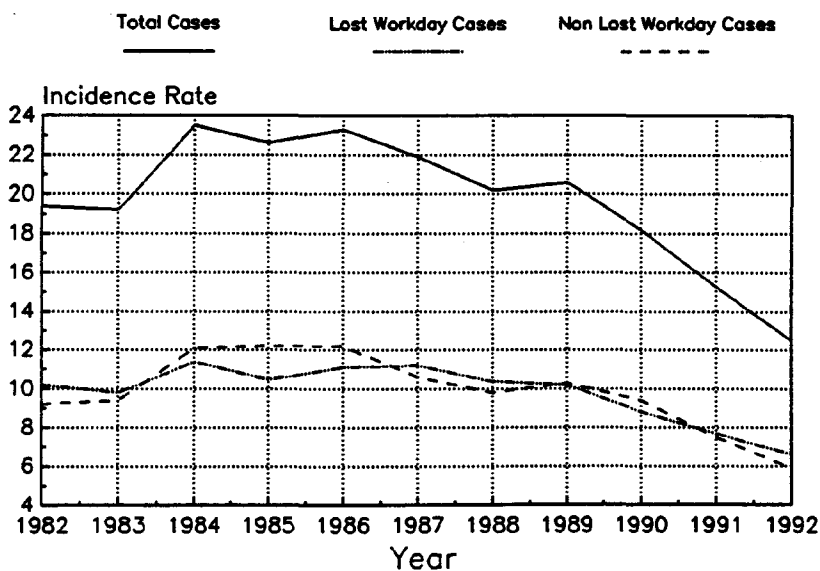
## Construction

The incidence rates for the Construction industry fell for the third year in a row. The total case incidence rate was 12.5 cases per 100 full-time workers which was 18.3% lower than the rate of 15.3 in 1991 and nearly half of that recorded in 1984. However, due to the inherent dangers, Construction experienced the second highest total case incidence rate of the major industry divisions, behind Manufacturing.

The Construction industry had a 6.9% share of the total cases but just a 5.1% share of the employment, a reflection of the hazardous nature of the work.

The lost workday incidence rate decreased 36.9% in 1992 to 125.9 days after a rate of 199.5 days in 1991.

Figure 10. Eleven-year History of the Construction Industry  
Maine 1982-1992





### Manufacturing

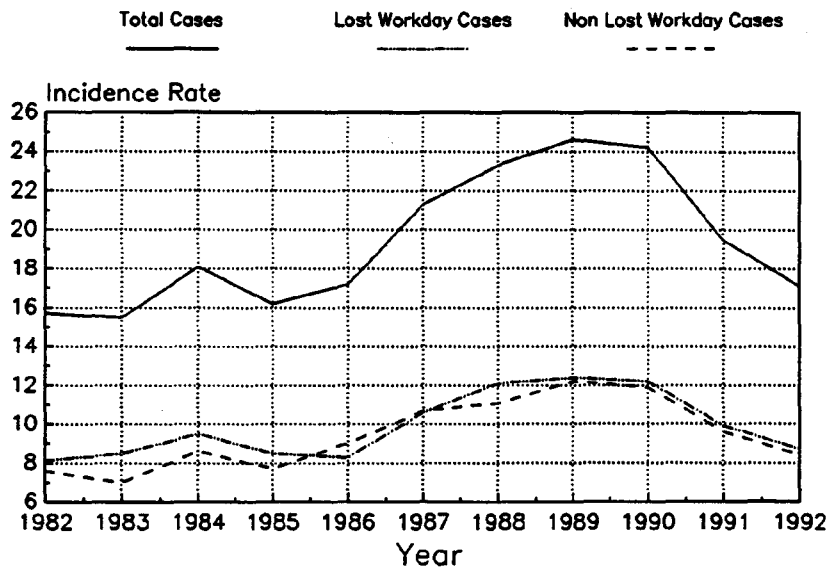
Maine's Manufacturing industry experienced a drop in its total case incidence rate for the third year in a row. In 1992, this industry recorded 17.1 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers. This 12.3% reduction resulted in the lowest total case incident rate recorded for Manufacturing since 1986.

Although this industry experienced a drop in incidence rates, it had the highest incidence rates in each of the following four major measurements:

total cases, lost workday cases, non lost workday cases, and lost workdays. Manufacturing also accounted for 40.2% of the total cases in the survey but only 22.5% of the employment.

Of the publishable 2 digit level industry rates within the manufacturing industry, Transportation Equipment, Food and Kindred Products, and Fabricated Metal Products experienced the highest total case incidence rates within this group with 40.3, 20.4, and 18.8, respectively.

Figure 11. Eleven-year History of the Manufacturing Industry  
Maine 1982-1992





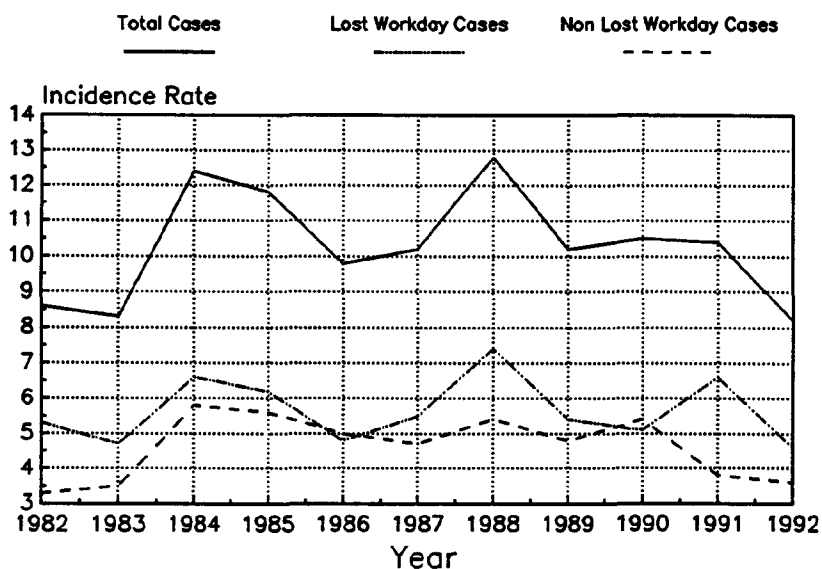
### Transportation & Public Utilities

The Transportation and Public Utilities industry recorded a total case incidence rate of 8.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1992. This is 21.1% lower than in 1991 when 10.4 cases were recorded.

Of the publishable 2-digit level industries the highest total case incidence rate was in Trucking and Warehousing with a rate of 10.9. The lowest was in Communications with a rate of 4.3.

Figure 12.

#### Eleven-Year History of the Transportation & Public Utilities Industry Maine 1982-1992



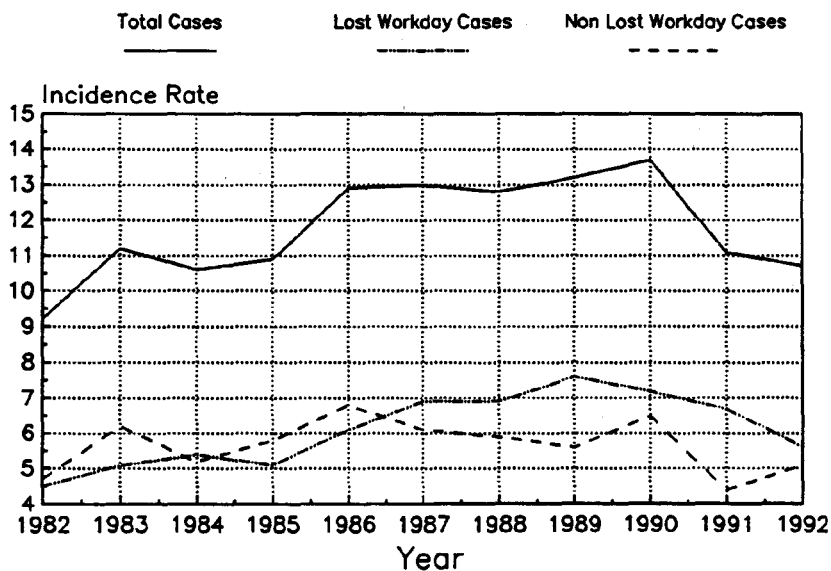


### Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade industry, in 1992, recorded its lowest total case incidence rate since 1984 with 10.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. This is a decrease

of 3.6% from 1991. Also, the incidence rate for lost workday cases dropped to its lowest level since 1985 with a rate of 5.6 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 13. Eleven-year History of the Wholesale Industry  
Maine 1982-1992





## Retail Trade

The Retail Trade industry's total case incidence rate remained steady at 9.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1992. This rate is the lowest for the Retail Trade Industry since 1983 when a rate of 8.3 was recorded.

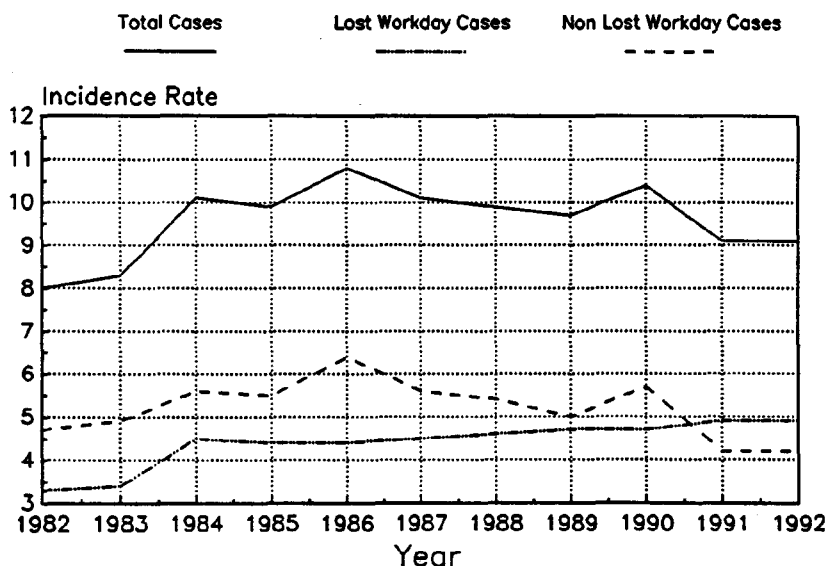
One component of the total case rate is the lost workday case incidence rate. This rate remained at 4.9 cases per 100 full-time workers equaling its highest level since the surveys beginning.

The non lost workday incidence rate also remained steady at 4.2 cases.

Within the retail industry, Food Stores had the highest total case incidence rate with 14.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. Following Food Stores was General Merchandise Stores with 14.4 cases and Building Materials and Garden Supplies with 9.3 cases.

Furniture and Equipment Stores recorded the lowest total case incidence rate with 4.1 cases. followed by Apparel and Accessory Stores with a rate of 6.2 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 14. Eleven-year History of the Retail Industry  
Maine 1982-1992







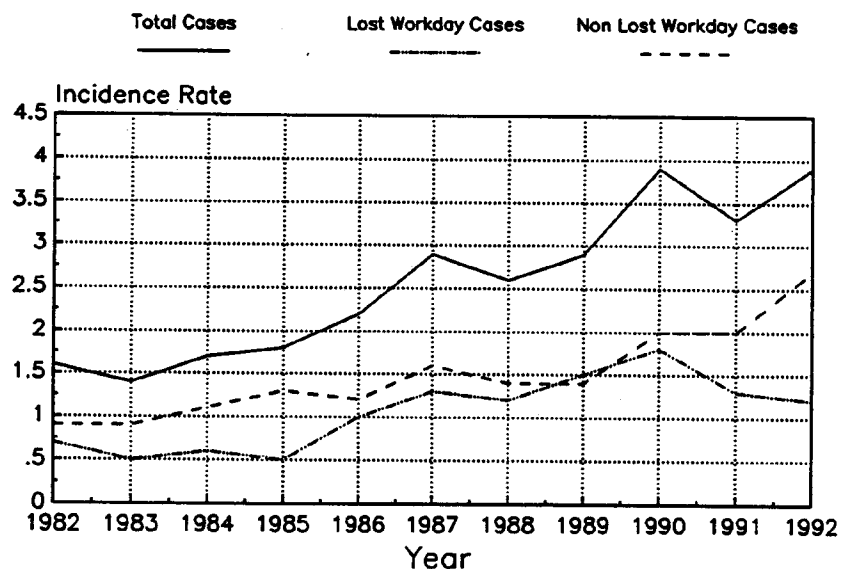
### Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry recorded the lowest incidence rates of all the major industries surveyed in 1992. This industry experienced a total case incidence rate of 3.9 cases per 100 full-time workers (up 18.1%). This

industry's lost workday case rate dipped to 1.2 cases (down 7.7%). This can be attributed to relatively fewer hazards present in this industry than in others.

Figure 15.

#### Eleven-year History of the Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Industry Maine 1982-1992



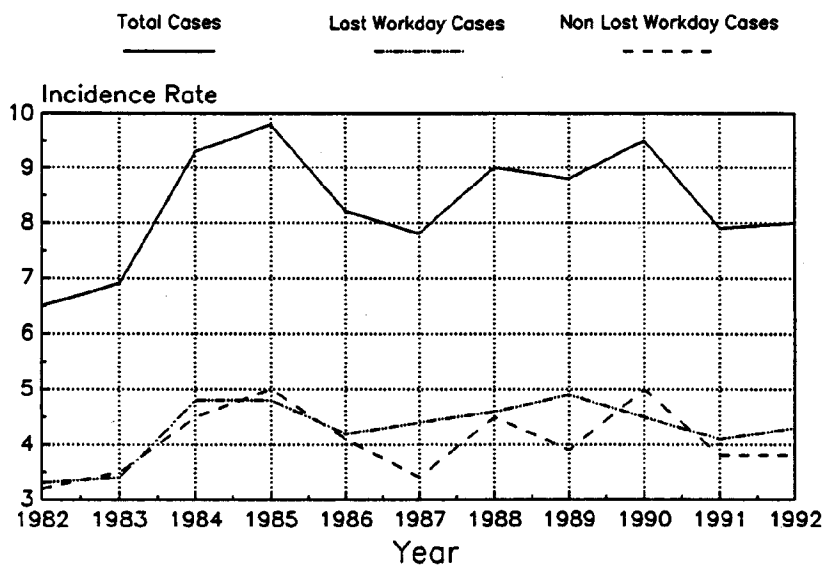


### Services

The total case incidence rate for the Services industry dropped 16.8% to 8.0 in 1992. Contributing to the overall change was the lost workday case rate which dropped to its lowest level since 1983 with a value of 4.3. The non-lost workday case rate fell to a rate of 3.6 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Of the publishable 2-digit level industries in this division, the highest total case incidence rates were in Health Services, and Social Services with total case incidence rates of 11.2 and 10.4, respectively.

Figure 16. Eleven-year History of the Services Industry  
Maine 1982-1992





## ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1992, there were 44 Major Industry Groups (identified by two-digit SIC codes; see Glossary) for which incidence rates were publishable. Of these, 25 groups recorded lower total case incidence rates in 1992 than in 1991, while 19 groups experienced higher incidence rates.

Of the 44 publishable industry groups, Transportation Equipment (SIC 37) experienced the private sector's highest total case incidence rate. This industry recorded 40.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers. The lowest publishable total case rate was for Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services (SIC 64), with 0.4 cases per 100 workers. Expressed differently, the total case incidence rate of the most hazardous industry group was about 101 times greater than that of the least hazardous group. Clearly, a difference exists in the safety experience among various groups.

This difference is often attributable to the hazards encountered in different industries. In 1992, there were 16 publishable 2-digit industry groups which had total case incidence rates greater than the all-industry (Private Sector) rate of 10.8 cases per 100 full-time workers. Major changes include Fabricated Metal Products (SIC 34) which moved up from eleventh place in 1991 to the third position in 1992; Food Stores (SIC 54) which moved from the ninth spot to the sixth position. Paper & Allied Products (SIC 26) moved down to the tenth position from fifth in 1991.

The majority of the 16 groups with above average total case rates are from the Construction and Manufacturing industries. These two groups are typically the the most hazardous industries in the private sector. These 16 groups accounted for only 28% of the 1992 total private sector employment, but they experienced 52% of the recordable cases.

Text Table H: Injury & Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceeded the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases		Total Lost Workdays	
		1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	10.8	11.8	5.6	6.2	148.1	159.2
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	40.3	43.3	21.9	23.5	600.5	563.0
Food & Kindred Products	20	2	2	20.4	22.8	12.5	12.1	279.3	225.0
Fabricated Metal Products	34	3	11	18.8	13.2	9.5	7.7	216.4	180.3
Leather & Leather Products	31	4	3	16.7	19.7	7.8	10.6	230.9	289.0
Lumber & Wood Products	24	5	4	15.7	18.4	10.1	8.4	220.2	224.4
Food Stores	54	6	9	14.4	15.3	10.5	10.6	299.5	313.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	7	6	14.2	16.9	6.9	8.3	321.4	197.9
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	8	8	13.6	15.9	7.6	7.2	206.0	204.0
Wholesale-Nondurable Goods	51	9	10	13.3	14.3	6.9	8.9	178.3	184.1
Paper & Allied Products	26	10	5	12.7	18.1	5.2	7.6	210.3	289.5
General Building Contractors	15	11	13	12.4	12.6	6.7	6.9	313.4	203.4
Special Trade Contractors	17	12	7	11.8	16.0	6.5	7.9	176.4	198.2
Apparel Products from Fabrics	23	13	*	11.8	9.9	6.2	5.2	185.9	167.5
Health Services	80	14	*	11.2	11.6	6.4	6.3	162.2	139.7
Trucking & Warehousing	42	15	15	10.9	11.9	7.3	7.8	209.4	289.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	16	*	10.9	9.6	6.2	5.5	152.8	147.5

Note: "\*" Represents those industry groups whose rate did not exceed the all-industry rate



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

Text Table I shows the 18 industry groups that recorded total case incidence rates for occupational injuries that were higher than the all-industry (Private Sector) rate of 9.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. The Industry with the highest total case incidence rate for injuries alone in 1992 was the Transportation Equipment group. This manufacturing subgroup recorded an incidence rate of 34.0 cases per 100 full-time workers. This is 6.6% lower

than 1991. However, this industry remained the most hazardous industry due to the inherent risks of the work. Following Transportation Equipment was Fabricated Metal Products which rose to the second spot in 1992 from the eleventh position in 1991. General Building Contractors jumped to the number six position from the tenth position in 1991.

Text Table I: Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases		Total Lost Workdays	
		1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	9.4	10.6	5.0	5.6	120.6	132.3
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	34.0	36.4	18.7	20.2	428.3	435.1
Fabricated Metal Products	34	2	11	15.8	12.3	8.0	7.1	152.0	163.4
Food & Kindred Products	20	3	2	15.2	19.3	9.7	10.2	192.2	179.3
Lumber & Wood Products	24	4	3	14.3	17.5	7.8	9.7	198.7	204.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	5	4	13.9	16.6	6.8	8.2	320.9	193.3
General Building Contractors	15	6	10	12.3	12.4	6.6	10.2	308.7	203.2
Wholesale-Nondurable Goods	51	7	8	12.3	13.7	6.3	8.6	148.5	173.4
Food Stores	54	8	12	12.0	12.2	8.8	8.4	204.4	204.9
Paper & Allied Products	26	9	6	11.5	15.8	4.9	7.1	189.6	257.2
Special Trade Contractors	17	10	5	11.2	15.8	6.4	7.8	172.9	192.8
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing	42	11	14	10.6	11.7	7.1	7.7	206.2	285.2
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	12	9	10.5	13.2	5.9	5.9	119.1	118.0
General Merchandise Stores	53	13	*	10.5	9.5	5.9	5.4	130.7	146.2
Health Services	80	14	16	10.4	10.8	6.1	6.0	146.6	133.6
Social Services	83	15	*	10.4	10.5	6.2	5.4	97.5	343.2
Leather & Leather Products	31	16	7	9.9	13.0	4.4	6.4	111.3	146.8
Agricultural Services	07	17	*	9.6	9.1	4.7	5.6	75.2	100.8
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35	18	13	9.5	11.8	4.3	5.1	90.1	84.1

Note: "\*" Represents those industry groups whose rate did not exceed the all-industry rate.



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

As shown in Text Table J, eleven industry groups recorded total case incidence rates for occupational **illnesses** that exceeded the all-industry rate of 1.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. The most hazardous group in terms of illnesses was the Leather & Leather Products group. This industry experienced a total illness incidence rate of 6.8 cases. More than 90% of the illnesses

in this particular industry were due to repeated trauma (e.g., tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome). Transportation Equipment followed with an incidence rate of 6.9. Disorders associated with repeated trauma accounted for 64.3% of the illnesses in this particular industry.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine 1992

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases		Total Lost Workdays	
		1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	27.5	27.4
Leather & Leather Products	31	1	2	6.8	6.7	3.4	4.0	119.6	142.2
Transportation Equipment	37	2	1	6.3	6.9	3.2	3.4	172.2	127.9
Food & Kindred Products	20	3	3	5.2	3.6	2.8	1.9	87.1	45.7
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	4	5	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.3	86.9	86.0
Fabricated Metal Products	34	5	*	3.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	64.4	16.9
Electronic Equip. Exc Computers	36	6	*	2.9	1.2	1.1	0.6	34.1	31.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	7	7	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.1	58.0	51.8
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Service	49	8	*	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	11.6	0.1
Food Stores	54	9	4	2.5	3.1	1.7	2.2	95.1	108.8
Legal Services	81	10	*	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	**	3.6
Depository Institutions	60	11	*	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	19.8	13.7

Note: "\*" Represents those industry groups whose rate did not exceed the all-industry rate.  
 "\*\*\*" Represents a nondisclosable data element.



### **INCIDENCE RATES BY COMPANY SIZE**

Incidence rates vary depending on the size of a business. Generally, small businesses with 1 to 10 employees have low incidence rates, while firms with 50 or more employees have higher incidence rates. In 1992 companies with 250 - 499 employees had the highest total case incidence rate of the size class groupings. This size group experienced a total case rate of 15.8

cases per 100 full-time workers. This group which rose 9.0% in 1992 was the only group to show an increase in their total case incidence rates. The incidence rate for Maine's smallest employers (Size 1-19) dropped in 1992 by 11.9% to 5.2 cases. Incidence rates also dropped considerably for firms of size (500 - 999) employees, falling 33.6%.

Text Table K: Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1991-1992

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>		
	<u>1992</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
<b>ALL SIZES</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>-8.5</b>
1-19	5.2	5.9	-11.9
20-49	9.0	9.8	-8.2
50-99	12.8	13.1	-2.3
100-249	14.3	14.4	-0.7
250-499	15.8	14.5	9.0
500-999	9.3	14.0	-33.6
1000-2499	11.8	13.1	-9.9

## MAINE COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES

In 1992, the total case incidence rate (unadjusted) in Maine was 21.3% higher than in the United States as a whole (10.8 cases versus 8.9 cases). The lost workday case rate was also higher in Maine than in the U.S. as a whole (5.6 cases versus 3.9 cases). In every year since the survey began, Maine's rates have exceeded the comparable national rates. However, by adjusting the figures to account for the difference in the mix of industries in Maine versus the U.S., this difference is reduced. (See Text Table M.)

Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1992.

Survey Year	<u>Total Cases</u>				<u>Lost Workday Cases</u>				<u>Lost Workdays</u>			
	<u>Maine</u>		<u>United States</u>		<u>Maine</u>		<u>United States</u>		<u>Maine</u>		<u>United States</u>	
	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
1972	11.3		10.9		3.9		3.3		57.6		47.9	
1973	11.4	0.9	11.0	0.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	3.0	71.8	24.7	53.3	11.3
1974	10.9	-4.4	10.4	-5.5	4.1	0.0	3.5	2.9	70.1	-2.4	54.6	2.4
1975	10.3	-5.5	9.1	-12.5	4.2	2.4	3.3	-5.7	77.6	10.7	56.1	2.7
1976	10.4	1.0	9.2	1.1	4.5	7.1	3.5	6.1	79.2	2.1	60.5	7.8
1977	10.4	0.0	9.3	1.1	4.8	6.7	3.8	8.6	87.7	10.7	61.6	1.8
1978	11.7	12.5	9.4	1.1	5.5	14.6	4.1	7.9	96.0	9.5	63.5	3.1
1979	12.1	3.4	9.5	1.1	6.2	12.7	4.3	4.9	104.2	8.5	67.7	6.6
1980	12.0	-0.8	8.7	-8.4	6.1	-1.6	4.0	-7.0	113.7	9.1	65.2	-3.7
1981	11.9	-0.8	8.3	-4.6	6.0	-1.6	3.8	-5.0	112.5	-1.1	61.7	-5.4
1982	10.9	-8.4	7.7	-7.2	5.5	-8.3	3.5	-7.9	114.0	1.3	58.7	-4.9
1983	11.0	0.9	7.6	-1.3	5.6	1.8	3.4	-2.9	110.1	-3.4	58.5	0.3
1984	13.2	20.0	8.0	5.3	6.7	19.6	3.7	8.8	139.4	26.6	63.4	8.4
1985	12.5	-5.3	7.9	-1.3	6.2	-7.5	3.6	-2.7	136.6	-2.0	64.9	2.4
1986	12.9	3.2	7.9	unch.	6.0	-3.2	3.6	unch.	128.2	6.1	65.8	1.4
1987	13.7	6.2	8.3	5.0	6.9	15.0	3.8	5.5	154.8	20.7	69.9	6.2
1988	14.4	5.1	8.6	3.6	7.4	7.2	4.0	5.3	167.9	8.5	76.1	8.9
1989	14.5	1.4	8.6	unch.	7.4	1.4	4.0	unch.	177.6	5.8	78.7	3.4
1990	14.3	-1.4	8.8	2.3	7.0	-5.4	4.1	2.5	173.6	-2.3	84.0	6.7
1991	11.8	-17.5	8.4	-4.5	6.2	-11.4	3.9	-4.9	159.7	-8.0	86.5	3.0
1992	10.8	-8.5	8.9	5.6	5.6	-9.7	3.9	0.0	148.1	-7.3		



## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

Why are Maine's incidence rates higher than the U.S. as a whole? One possible reason that can be quantitatively examined is the industry mix (the distribution of total employment in various industries). For instance, if a state's private sector has a higher proportion of employment in more hazardous industries than other states or in the nation as a whole, the all-industry incidence rate for this state would be correspondingly greater. One can investigate this possibility by using the Standard Industry Mix (SIM) which permits comparisons between states or between a state and the U.S. as a whole. The Standard Industry Mix bases the injury and illness experience of one area, in this case, a state's overall rate, on the industry mix of the area to which it is being compared to. In this case we are comparing to the United States and its territories as a whole. A more complete explanation can be found in Appendix A.

One subjective explanation for a state's higher incidence rates is the difference in a state's safety enforcement program. States which issue fines and citations to those workplaces that do not comply with OSHA safety standards may create the incentive to maintain complete records of injuries and illnesses

that occur in the workplace. Also, many states including Maine have outreach programs dealing with safety in the workplace offering consultations and training dealing with OSHA recordkeeping which may heighten safety awareness and result in a more accurate recording of injuries and illnesses.

The disparity between Maine's rates and national rates exists at the industry division level. In 1992, four of seven industry divisions experienced higher adjusted total case incidence rates in Maine than in the nation as a whole. The discrepancy was highest in Finance, Insurance & Real Estate; Wholesale Trade; and in Manufacturing where Maine's adjusted total case rates exceeded the national rate by 34.5 %, 34.2 %, and 27.2%, respectively. Total case incidence rates in Transportation, Construction, and Services in Maine fell below the corresponding rates for the U.S. as a whole by 9.9%, 6.1%, and 2.8%.

Adjusting for the Standard Industry Mix has the effect of reducing Maine's Private Sector total case rate by 5.5%. The rate for lost workday cases decreased by 5.4% and the rate for lost workdays decreased by 6.5%.

Text Table M: Total Case Incidence Rate adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, by Industry Division, 1992

Industry	Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR	10.8	10.2	8.9	5.6	5.3	3.9	148.1	114.5	N/A
Construction	12.5	12.3	13.1	6.6	6.6	5.8	241.8	162.6	N/A
Manufacturing	17.1	15.9	12.5	8.7	8.1	5.4	243.2	178.5	N/A
Transportation	8.2	8.2	9.1	4.6	4.5	5.1	116.9	96.6	N/A
Wholesale Trade	10.7	10.2	7.6	5.6	5.3	3.6	137.8	118.9	N/A
Retail Trade	9.1	9.1	8.7	4.9	4.9	3.4	116.8	92.6	N/A
Finance	3.9	3.9	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	31.9	25.6	N/A
Services	8.0	6.9	7.1	4.2	3.6	3.0	100.0	67.2	N/A





### **Reliability of the Estimates**

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Errors dealing with response to the survey and recording of cases are minimized through comprehensive edit procedures and follow-up contact with employers to ensure the accuracy of the data. Errors of sampling variance are minimized through the use of randomized stratified sampling techniques. The relative standard error is a measure of the sampling variance.

When applied to the survey estimates, the sampling error serves to define the confidence intervals. The relative standard error, along with the characteristics estimated value defines the confidence interval that would include complete coverage (i.e. a census). The chance is approximately 67% that the estimates produced would have been in the range of one standard error below to one standard error above the estimated value. The chance is approximately 95% that the estimate would have been in the range of two standard errors above and below the

estimated value. The chance is approximately 99.7% that a complete census would produce a value in the range of three standard errors above and below the estimated value.

The relative standard errors for Maine's private sector are shown below. The total case incidence rate of 10.8 cases per 100 full-time workers has a relative standard error of 1.5 % (See Text Table N). This means that the probability is 67% that a complete census would produce a total case incident rate in the range of 1.5 % above and 1.5 % below the estimated rate of 10.8 which is 10.64 to 10.96. The probability is 95% that a complete census would produce a total case incidence rate in the range of two standard errors above and below the estimated rate which is 10.48 to 11.12. The probability is 99.7% that a complete census would produce a total case incidence rate in the range of three standard errors above and below the estimated rate which is 10.31 to 11.29. These confidence intervals can be calculate for other estimated values by using the same method used here.

Text Table N: Relative Standard Error for Injuries and Illnesses  
by Case Type by Industry Division, Maine 1992

<b><u>Industry (SIC)</u></b>	<b><u>Relative Standard Error</u></b>			
	<b><u>Total Case Rate</u></b>	<b><u>Lost Workday Case Rate</u></b>	<b><u>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u></b>	<b><u>Total Lost Workdays</u></b>
Private Sector	1.5 %	1.7 %	2.1 %	3.2 %
Agriculture	18.6 %	21.1 %	19.6 %	18.2 %
Construction	5.6 %	7.5 %	7.1 %	10.3 %
Manufacturing	9.7 %	12.0 %	12.4 %	11.3 %
Transportation	16.0 %	20.0 %	15.7 %	25.4 %
Wholesale	1.8 %	1.9 %	1.6 %	1.3 %
Retail	5.0 %	5.2 %	7.2 %	14.0 %
Finance	5.7 %	14.1 %	2.5 %	6.1 %
Services	6.4 %	8.8 %	11.2 %	5.1 %





## Public Sector Results





**Public Sector**

**1992 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH SURVEY SUMMARY**

- \* Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine's public sector occurred at an estimated rate of 7.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1992.
- \* State Government recorded 6.7 cases per 100 full-time workers
- \* Local Government recorded 7.7 cases per 100 full-time workers.
- \* There were an estimated 3,829 OSHA recordable occupational injuries and illnesses during 1992. Of these, 1,908 resulted in one or more lost workdays which include days away from work or days of restricted activity or both.
- \* Ninety-one percent of OSHA recordable cases that occurred in Maine during 1992 were injuries: 9.0% were illnesses.
- \* There were an estimated 3,473 recordable injuries in Maine in 1992.
- \* There were an estimated 356 recordable illnesses in Maine in 1992.
- \* The highest proportion of illnesses were Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma (including tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, etc.). This category accounted for 35.5% of all illnesses reported in 1992. Skin Diseases accounted for 11.9% of all illnesses and Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents with 11.1% of all illnesses in 1992.





## **OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES**

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 7.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in Maine's public sector in 1992. This is the first year that reliable estimates of work-related injury and illness incidence rates have been produced.

State Government recorded a total case incidence rate of 6.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1992.

Local Government recorded a total case incidence rate of 7.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1992.

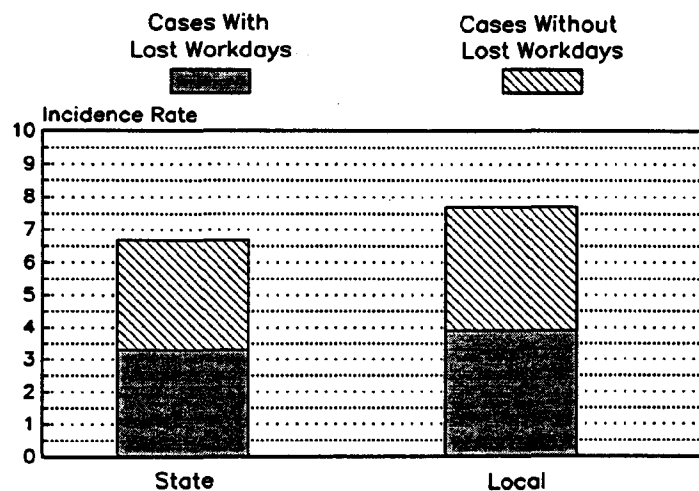
In State Government, lost workday cases (cases involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 3.3 cases per 100 workers.

In Local Government, lost workday cases occurred at the rate of 3.9 cases per 100 full-time workers.

State Government workers recorded an incidence rate of 3.4 for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays.

Local Government workers recorded an incidence rate of 3.8 for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays.

Figure 17. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type  
Public Sector, Maine 1992





**ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL HOURS WORKED**

Figure 18 and Figure 19 illustrate the annual average employment and total hours worked for State and Local Government in Maine in 1992.

Figure 18.

Annual Average Employment  
Public Sector, Maine 1992

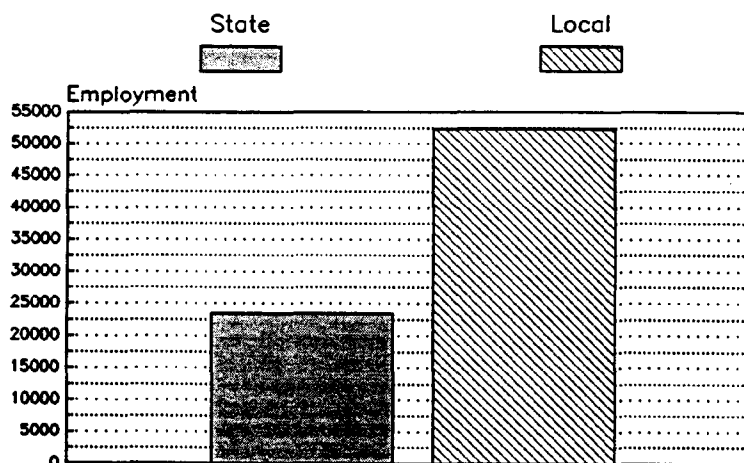
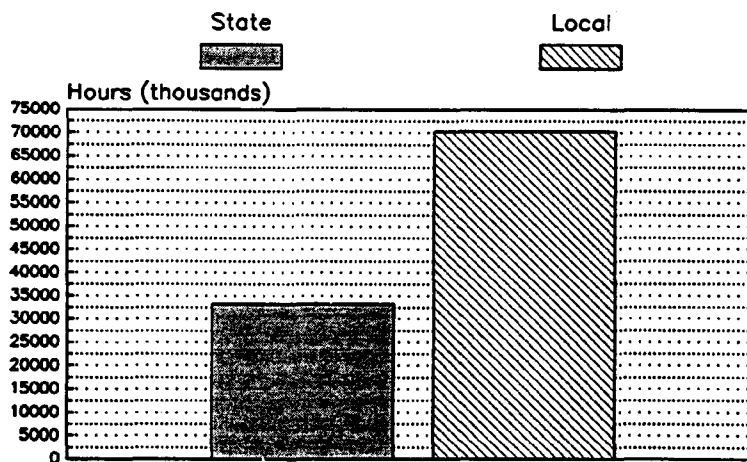


Figure 19.

Total Hours Worked  
Public Sector, Maine 1992







## LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES

Lost workdays involve two elements: days that an employee is absent from work and days that an employee's work activity is restricted. Restrictions are defined as any of the following: an employee is transferred to another job temporarily; the employee is only able to work part time on his or her normal job because of the injury or illness; or the employee works full time on his or her regular job but cannot do all activities normally associated with the job (e.g., a lifting restriction of 30 pounds). The initial day that injury occurs or the initial day that an illness is recognized is not counted as a day away from work.

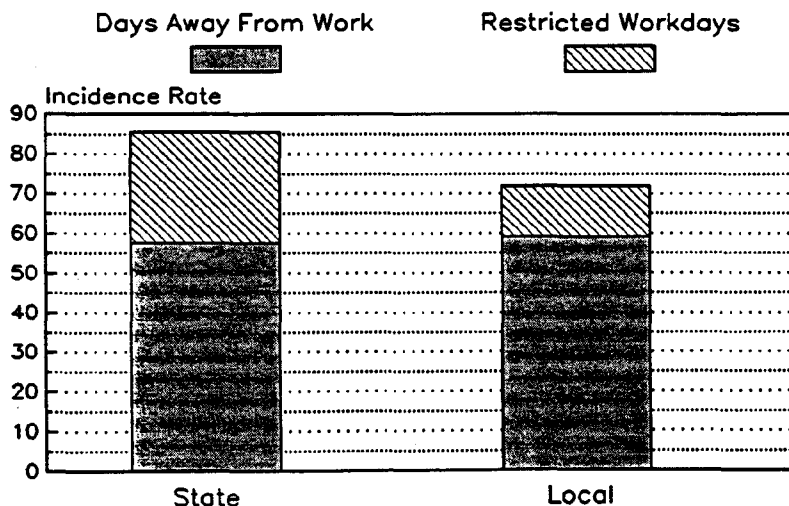
The incidence rate for total lost workdays in State & Local Government combined in 1992 was 76.3 days per 100 full-time workers. This total consisted of 58.8 days away from work and 17.5 days of restricted work activity.

State Government recorded 85.7 total lost workdays which consisted of 57.7 days away from work and 27.9 days of restricted work activity.

Local Government recorded 71.9 total lost workdays which consisted of 59.3 days away from work and 12.5 days of restricted work activity.

Figure 20.

Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category  
Public Sector, Maine 1992





## **OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES**

An occupational injury is an instantaneous event. Examples include a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

In 1992, Maine's public sector work force recorded 6.7 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers.

The lost workday case incidence rate due to injuries was 3.4 per 100 full-time workers in 1992.

The incidence rate for injury cases without lost workdays was 3.3 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Text Table O: Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>				
	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Lost Workday Injuries</u>	<u>Injuries with days away from work</u>	<u>Injuries with restricted workdays</u>	<u>Injuries without lost workdays</u>
1992	6.7	3.4	3.0	0.4	3.3



## OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

An occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. Illnesses also include cases that develop over time, such as tendonitis or carpal tunnel syndrome.

In 1992, Maine's public sector work force recorded 0.7 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

The lost workday case incidence rate due to illnesses was 0.3 per 100 full-time workers in 1992.

The incidence rate for illness cases without lost workdays was 0.4 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Text Table P: Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>				
	<u>Total Illnesses</u>	<u>Lost Workday Illnesses</u>	<u>Illnesses with days away from work</u>	<u>Illnesses with restricted workdays</u>	<u>Illnesses without lost workdays</u>
1992	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4



## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

Text Table Q lists the estimated number of occupational illnesses in 1992. There are seven illness types recognized in the survey. (see Appendix D for descriptions of the types of illnesses in each category.) **Disorders**

**associated with repeated trauma** which includes tendonitis and carpal tunnel syndrome accounted for nearly 36.0% of all the occupational illnesses that occurred in the public sector in 1992.

Text Table Q: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Public Sector, Maine, 1992

<u>Type of Illness</u>	<u>Number of Illnesses</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
<b>Total all Types</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>224</b>
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	125	65	60
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	42	15	28
Respiratory Diseases due to Toxic Agents	39	5	36
Disorders due to physical agents	6	0	6
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	3	1	2
Dust diseases of the lungs	1	0	1
All other occupational illnesses	136	46	91



## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

Figures 21 and 22 illustrates the percentage breakdown of each illness

type as it relates to total illnesses recorded in that year.

Figure 21. Percentage of Occupational Illnesses by Type  
State Government, Maine, 1992

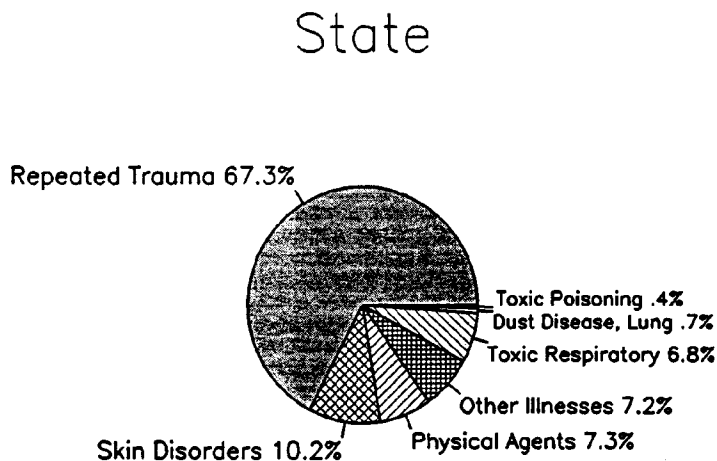
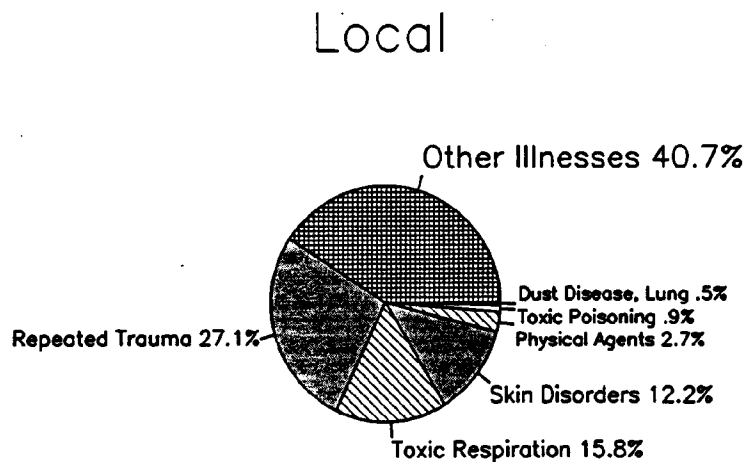


Figure 22. Percentage of Occupational Illnesses by Type  
Local Government, Maine, 1992





# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

**TABLE 1**

**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992**

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>					Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
			Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>01-89</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</b>	<b>01-09</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	10.3	4.9	4.4	64.7	11.4	76.0	5.4
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	13.8	9.0	8.1	128.7	19.0	147.7	4.9
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>15-17</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>208.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>241.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	12.4	6.7	5.5	251.8	61.6	313.4	5.8
General Contractors - Residential	152	10.2	5.8	4.7	269.8	65.7	335.5	3.7
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	14.2	6.9	5.2	283.9	37.6	321.4	7.2
Highway and Street Construction	161	14.9	7.2	4.4	130.4	65.5	195.9	7.6
Heavy Construction, exc Highway and Street	162	13.6	6.6	5.9	407.2	15.1	422.3	6.9
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	11.8	6.5	6.3	157.4	19.0	176.4	5.3
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	11.9	4.3	4.1	75.0	4.7	79.6	7.6
Electrical Work	173	9.2	3.8	3.6	64.5	16.4	80.9	5.4
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	9.4	5.8	5.6	124.9	36.4	161.3	3.6
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>20-39</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>243.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	20.4	12.5	8.7	149.0	130.2	279.3	7.9
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	18.6	8.5	7.7	110.3	44.3	154.7	10.1
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRICS	23	11.8	6.2	3.8	100.1	85.9	185.9	5.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	15.7	8.4	6.7	146.0	74.2	220.2	7.3
Logging	241	14.9	9.1	8.7	214.9	11.7	226.5	5.8
Logging	2411	14.9	9.1	8.7	214.9	11.7	226.5	5.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	17.9	8.8	6.0	137.6	106.7	244.3	9.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	18.5	8.7	6.3	152.3	103.8	256.1	9.7
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	13.9	7.7	6.1	99.1	87.2	186.3	6.1
Wood Products, NEC	2499	14.1	7.9	6.3	93.4	96.6	190.0	6.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	12.7	5.2	2.3	75.1	135.2	210.3	7.5
Paper Mills	262	13.1	5.3	2.2	72.0	144.7	216.7	7.8
Pulp Mills	2621	13.1	5.3	2.2	72.0	144.7	216.7	7.8
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED	27	8.2	4.5	3.1	65.9	23.2	89.1	3.7
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	5.4	3.4	3.4	95.2	7.0	102.2	2.0
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	2711	5.4	3.4	3.4	95.2	7.0	102.2	2.0
Commercial Printing	275	12.6	6.4	3.3	40.8	47.8	88.6	6.2
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	13.4	6.9	3.4	39.1	53.6	92.7	6.5
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	13.6	7.6	4.9	105.5	100.5	206.0	5.9
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	11.0	5.3	3.6	80.7	55.1	135.8	5.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	16.7	7.8	4.8	96.7	134.3	230.9	8.9
Footwear, except Rubber	314	14.9	7.2	4.9	74.8	136.6	211.4	7.7
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	15.8	7.9	6.4	65.8	81.5	147.3	7.9
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	11.6	6.6	4.2	85.8	183.5	269.3	5.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	18.8	9.5	8.0	118.9	97.5	216.4	9.2



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

**TABLE 1 (Continued)**

**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992**

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>						
		Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Day of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
MANUFACTURING (Continued)								
INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	10.3	4.6	3.5	75.7	30.8	106.5	5.7
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	8.4	3.6	2.4	28.0	20.1	48.1	4.8
ELECTRONIC EQUIP. EXC COMPUTERS	36	6.2	2.7	1.9	43.0	33.8	76.8	3.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	4.3	2.0	1.5	40.7	39.6	80.3	2.2
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	4.7	1.7	1.0	46.3	46.8	93.2	3.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	40.3	21.9	7.3	186.2	414.3	600.5	18.4
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	46.5	26.2	8.0	220.2	513.7	734.0	20.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	8.2	4.6	3.8	86.2	30.7	116.9	3.6
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	10.9	7.3	6.8	166.3	43.1	209.4	3.6
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	10.7	7.3	6.7	161.8	43.4	205.2	3.4
COMMUNICATIONS	48	4.3	2.8	0.8	49.6	33.3	82.9	1.5
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	7.9	2.7	1.9	16.7	21.2	37.9	5.2
Electric Services	491	8.6	2.8	1.9	17.8	23.3	41.1	5.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	9.4	5.0	4.3	78.7	42.9	121.5	4.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	10.7	5.6	4.4	83.8	54.0	137.8	5.1
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	7.9	4.2	3.3	72.0	20.8	92.8	3.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	7.8	3.7	3.3	61.7	8.0	69.7	4.1
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	13.3	6.9	5.5	94.5	83.8	178.3	6.4
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	9.1	4.9	4.2	77.2	39.6	116.8	4.2
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPP.	52	9.3	4.0	3.2	64.7	36.2	100.9	5.2
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealers	521	11.1	5.5	4.0	109.9	66.8	176.7	5.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	10.9	6.2	5.8	118.0	34.8	130.7	4.8
Department Stores	531	12.1	6.5	6.1	145.8	32.2	178.0	5.6
FOOD STORES	54	14.4	10.5	8.8	177.0	122.5	299.5	3.9
Grocery Stores	541	15.8	11.6	9.7	195.3	135.1	330.5	4.2
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	8.9	3.4	3.1	30.8	10.7	41.5	5.5
New and Used Car Dealers	551	11.7	3.3	3.0	29.0	8.6	37.6	8.4
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	6.2	1.2	1.0	4.8	35.3	40.0	5.0
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT STORES	57	4.1	2.8	1.9	33.6	60.8	94.4	1.3
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	5.9	4.3	2.9	55.8	101.5	157.3	1.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	7.9	3.7	3.2	48.2	6.2	54.4	4.2



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

**TABLE 1 (Continued)**

**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992**

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>						
		Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost workdays
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE 60-67</b>		<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	60	1.9	0.6	0.6	22.2	1.8	24.0	1.3
Commercial Banks	602	0.9	0.2	0.2	11.8	0.0	11.8	0.7
 INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS AND SERV.	64	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	20.8	20.8	0.3
REAL ESTATE	65	4.4	1.8	1.5	24.4	5.1	29.5	2.6
<b>SERVICES 70-89</b>		<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	5.7	2.4	2.0	66.0	14.8	80.8	3.2
Hotels and Motels	701	5.7	2.4	2.3	77.1	16.9	93.9	3.2
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	4.5	2.3	1.7	10.5	20.7	31.2	2.3
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	3.7	1.9	1.7	28.3	24.3	52.6	1.8
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARKING	75	8.7	4.5	4.1	23.2	8.3	31.5	4.2
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	7.4	3.1	2.7	28.2	34.5	62.7	4.3
HEALTH SERVICES	80	11.2	6.4	5.2	91.5	70.6	162.2	4.8
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	20.0	12.4	9.8	167.8	162.8	330.6	7.6
Hospitals	806	9.9	4.9	4.1	73.0	36.3	111.3	5.0
LEGAL SERVICES	81	3.5	1.4	1.4	58.7	25.8	84.5	2.0
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	10.4	6.2	6.0	87.8	9.7	97.5	4.2
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.2	1.0	0.8	9.0	54.3	63.3	1.2
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	4.7	2.3	2.3	31.6	3.2	34.9	2.3
 <b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>		<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
State Government		6.7	3.3	3.1	57.7	27.9	85.7	3.4
Local Government		7.7	3.9	3.3	59.3	12.5	71.9	3.8

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.





# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

**TABLE 2**

**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992**

INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>								
INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	9.4	5.0	3.7	75.4	45.2	120.6	4.5
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	01-09	10.7	6.2	5.6	108.5	15.9	124.4	4.4
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	9.6	4.7	4.2	63.8	11.4	75.2	4.9
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	13.0	8.5	7.7	126.5	18.0	144.6	4.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	12.1	6.5	7.0	207.1	238.7	31.6	5.6
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	12.3	6.6	5.5	250.2	58.5	308.7	5.7
General Contractors - Residential	152	10.2	5.8	4.7	268.9	65.7	334.6	4.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	13.9	6.8	5.2	283.8	37.1	320.9	7.1
Highway and Street Construction	161	14.4	7.0	4.4	130.2	64.5	194.7	7.5
Heavy Construction, exc. Highway and Street	162	13.5	6.6	5.9	407.2	15.1	422.3	0.8
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	11.2	6.4	6.1	155.6	17.3	172.9	4.9
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	11.4	4.3	4.1	75.0	4.7	79.6	7.2
Electrical Work	173	8.4	3.5	3.3	64.2	16.4	80.6	4.9
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	8.9	5.4	5.3	119.9	31.2	151.1	3.5
MANUFACTURING	20-39	13.9	7.2	4.1	87.6	90.8	178.4	6.8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	15.2	9.7	7.6	127.5	64.7	192.2	5.6
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	16.3	7.5	7.0	91.8	33.0	124.8	8.8
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRIC	23	9.1	4.7	3.1	86.2	41.7	127.9	4.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	14.3	7.8	6.4	135.9	62.8	198.7	6.5
Logging	241	14.8	9.1	8.7	214.3	11.7	226.0	5.8
Logging	2411	14.8	9.1	8.7	214.3	11.7	226.0	5.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	16.7	7.9	5.4	115.2	83.2	198.4	8.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	17.3	8.0	5.8	128.5	82.8	211.3	9.4
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	11.8	7.2	5.9	92.0	78.0	169.9	4.6
Wood Products, NEC	2499	11.8	7.3	6.0	85.1	86.2	171.3	4.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	11.5	4.9	2.2	69.1	120.5	189.6	6.6
Paper Mills	262	11.9	5.0	2.1	67.5	131.1	198.5	6.9
Pulp Mills	2621	11.9	5.0	2.1	67.5	131.1	198.5	6.9
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED	27	7.0	3.9	2.6	42.5	18.1	60.6	3.2
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	4.4	2.8	2.8	68.7	7.0	75.7	1.6
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	2711	4.4	2.8	2.8	68.7	7.0	75.7	1.6
Commercial Printing	275	11.3	5.9	2.7	26.7	36.3	63.0	5.4
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	12.0	6.2	2.7	23.4	40.6	64.0	5.7
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	10.5	5.9	3.7	63.2	55.9	119.1	4.6
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	8.5	4.2	3.0	55.2	26.7	81.8	4.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	9.9	4.4	3.0	61.1	50.2	111.3	5.5
Footwear, except Rubber	314	7.7	3.4	2.8	40.9	45.9	86.8	4.3
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	9.3	4.0	3.6	24.0	27.4	51.4	5.3
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	5.9	3.2	2.3	55.3	80.0	135.3	2.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	15.8	8.0	7.0	83.2	68.8	152.0	7.8



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

**TABLE 2 (Continued)**

**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992**

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>						
		Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
MANUFACTURING (Continued)								
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	9.5	4.3	3.3	63.5	26.6	90.1	5.1
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	7.3	3.4	2.4	27.7	17.7	45.4	3.9
ELECTRONIC EQUIP. EXC COMPUTERS	36	3.3	1.6	1.4	29.0	13.6	42.7	1.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	2.1	1.5	1.1	25.4	19.8	45.1	0.7
Semiconductors and Related Equipment	3674	1.8	1.0	0.8	32.5	19.6	52.2	0.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	34.0	18.7	6.3	147.0	281.3	428.3	15.3
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	39.6	22.4	7.1	176.7	350.0	526.6	17.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	7.5	4.5	3.6	84.8	28.4	113.2	3.0
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	10.6	7.1	6.6	153.3	42.9	206.2	3.4
Trucking and Courier Services exc. Air	421	10.4	7.1	6.6	159.3	43.2	202.5	3.3
COMMUNICATIONS	48	4.3	2.8	0.8	49.6	33.3	82.9	1.5
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERV.	49	5.3	2.3	1.6	15.2	11.1	26.3	2.9
Electric Services	491	5.6	2.4	1.6	16.2	12.2	28.4	3.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	8.9	4.7	4.0	68.6	34.2	102.8	4.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	10.0	5.2	4.2	76.4	43.8	120.2	4.8
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	7.4	4.0	3.2	68.8	19.9	88.7	3.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	7.7	3.7	3.2	53.0	8.0	61.1	4.0
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	12.3	6.3	5.1	83.2	65.3	148.5	6.0
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	8.5	4.5	3.9	66.4	31.4	97.8	4.0
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPP.	52	9.2	4.0	3.2	63.1	36.1	99.2	5.2
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealers	521	10.9	5.3	3.9	106.9	66.6	173.5	5.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	10.5	5.9	5.5	107.4	23.3	130.7	4.7
Department Stores	531	11.8	6.3	5.9	134.1	32.1	166.1	5.5
FOOD STORES	54	12.0	8.8	7.3	120.5	84.0	204.4	3.2
Grocery Stores	541	13.1	9.7	8.1	132.9	92.6	225.5	3.4
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	8.8	3.4	3.1	30.8	10.7	41.5	5.4
New and Used Car Dealers	551	11.3	3.3	3.0	29.0	8.6	37.6	8.0
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	6.2	1.2	1.0	4.8	35.3	40.0	5.0
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT STORES	57	4.1	2.8	1.9	33.6	60.8	94.4	1.3
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	5.9	4.3	2.9	55.8	101.5	157.3	1.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	7.8	3.7	3.2	48.2	5.0	53.2	4.1



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>						
		Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	60-67	3.9	1.2	0.9	5.6	2.1	7.7	2.7
Depository Institutions	60	1.9	0.6	0.6	4.2	0.0	4.2	1.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	0.9	0.2	0.2	7.6	0.0	7.6	0.7
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	64	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
REAL ESTATE	65	4.0	1.5	1.2	15.8	5.1	20.9	2.5
SERVICES	70-89	7.4	4.0	3.4	54.1	31.9	86.0	3.4
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	5.6	2.1	1.7	56.2	4.7	60.9	3.2
Hotels and Motels	701	5.2	2.1	1.9	65.7	5.1	70.7	3.2
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.7	1.4	0.9	7.8	14.8	22.6	2.3
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	3.3	1.8	1.7	26.4	21.6	47.9	1.4
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARKING	75	8.5	4.3	3.9	21.0	8.3	29.3	4.2
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	6.9	2.9	2.6	25.3	34.2	59.5	4.0
HEALTH SERVICES	80	10.4	6.1	5.0	81.9	64.7	146.6	4.3
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	19.6	12.2	9.6	163.1	157.8	320.9	7.4
Hospitals	806	8.6	4.5	3.7	56.3	29.2	85.5	4.1
LEGAL SERVICES	81	1.2	0.5	0.5	-	0.2	-	0.7
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	10.4	6.2	6.0	87.8	9.7	97.5	4.2
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	1.6	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	0.9
PUBLIC SECTOR		6.7	3.4	3.0	53.7	15.6	69.4	3.3
State Government		5.9	3.0	2.8	54.0	24.3	78.3	2.9
Local Government		7.1	3.6	3.1	53.6	11.5	65.2	3.5

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

**TABLE 3**

**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992**

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>						
		Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>01-89</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</b>	<b>01-09</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.5
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	0.8	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.0	3.1	0.3
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>15-17</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.1	4.7	0.0
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
Highway and Street Construction	161	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.2
Heavy Construction, exc. Highway and Street	162	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.7	3.5	0.4
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Electrical Work	173	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	0.5	0.4	0.4	5.0	5.2	10.2	0.1
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>20-39</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	5.2	2.8	1.1	21.5	65.6	87.1	2.3
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	2.4	1.0	0.7	18.5	11.3	29.8	1.3
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRICS	23	2.7	1.6	0.7	13.9	44.1	58.0	1.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	1.4	0.5	0.3	10.1	11.4	21.5	0.9
Logging	241	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Logging	2411	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	1.2	0.8	0.6	22.4	23.5	45.9	0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	1.1	0.7	0.5	23.8	21.0	44.8	0.4
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	2.1	0.6	0.3	7.1	9.3	16.4	1.5
Wood Products, NEC	2499	2.2	0.6	0.3	8.3	10.4	18.7	1.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1.2	0.3	0.1	6.1	14.8	20.9	0.9
Paper Mills	262	1.2	0.3	0.1	4.5	13.7	18.2	0.9
Pulp Mills	2621	1.2	0.3	0.1	4.5	13.7	18.2	0.9
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED	27	1.1	0.6	0.5	23.4	5.1	28.5	0.5
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	1.0	0.6	0.6	14.1	12.4	26.5	0.4
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	2711	1.0	0.6	0.6	14.1	12.4	26.5	0.4
Commercial Printing	275	1.3	0.6	0.6	14.1	11.5	25.6	0.7
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	1.4	0.6	0.6	15.7	13.0	28.7	0.8
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	3.1	1.7	1.2	42.3	44.6	86.9	1.3
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	2.5	1.1	0.6	25.5	28.5	54.0	1.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	6.8	3.4	1.8	35.6	84.0	119.6	3.4
Footwear, except Rubber	314	7.2	3.7	2.1	33.9	90.7	124.6	3.4
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	6.5	3.9	2.8	41.8	54.1	95.9	2.6
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	5.7	3.4	1.9	30.5	103.5	134.0	2.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	3.0	1.5	0.9	35.7	28.7	64.4	1.4



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

**TABLE 3 (Continued)**

**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992**

INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>								
INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
MANUFACTURING (Continued)								
INDUSTRIAL,COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	0.9	0.3	0.2	12.2	4.2	16.4	0.6
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.4	2.7	0.9
ELECTRONIC EQUIP. EXC COMPUTERS	36	2.9	1.1	0.5	14.0	20.1	34.1	1.8
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	2.2	0.6	0.3	15.3	19.9	35.2	1.6
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	2.9	0.6	0.2	13.8	27.2	41.0	2.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	6.3	3.2	0.9	39.2	133.0	172.2	3.1
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	7.0	3.8	0.9	43.5	163.7	207.2	3.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.4	2.3	3.7	0.6
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.2	3.2	0.1
Trucking and Courier Services exc Air	421	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.2	2.7	0.1
COMMUNICATIONS	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERV	49	2.6	0.4	0.3	1.5	10.1	11.6	2.3
Electric Services	491	2.9	0.4	0.3	1.6	11.1	12.7	2.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	0.6	0.3	0.3	10.1	8.6	18.7	0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	0.7	0.3	0.2	7.4	10.2	17.6	0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.9	4.1	0.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	0.1
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.9	0.5	0.4	11.3	18.5	29.8	0.4
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	0.6	0.3	0.3	10.8	8.2	19.0	0.2
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPP.	52	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	521	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	0.2	3.2	0.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	0.4	0.3	0.3	10.6	11.5	22.1	0.1
Department Stores	531	0.3	0.2	0.2	11.7	0.2	11.9	0.1
FOOD STORES	54	2.5	1.7	1.4	56.5	38.6	95.1	0.7
Grocery Stores	541	2.7	1.9	1.6	62.4	42.6	105.0	0.8
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
New & Used Car Dealers	551	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT STORES	57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.1



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

**TABLE 3 (Continued)**

**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992**

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	INCIDENCE RATES <sup>3</sup>					Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workday
		Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity		
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>60-67</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	60	1.8	0.5	0.5	18.0	1.8	19.8	1.3
Commercial Banks	602	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.7
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS AND SERV.	64	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	20.8	20.8	0.0
REAL ESTATE	65	0.4	0.3	0.3	8.6	0.0	8.6	0.1
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>70-89</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	0.4	0.3	0.3	9.8	10.1	19.9	0.0
Hotels and Motels	701	0.4	0.4	0.4	11.4	11.8	23.2	0.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.7	5.9	8.6	0.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.9	2.8	4.7	0.3
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARKING	75	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.3	3.2	0.4
HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.8	0.3	0.3	9.6	6.0	15.6	0.5
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.7	5.0	9.7	0.2
Hospitals	806	1.3	0.4	0.4	16.7	9.1	25.8	0.9
LEGAL SERVICES	81	2.3	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	1.4
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	0.6	0.3	0.0	-	-	-	0.3
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.2	0.0
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>		<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
State Government		0.8	0.3	0.3	3.7	3.7	7.4	0.5
Local Government		0.6	0.3	0.2	5.7	1.0	6.7	0.3

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	35,462	18,370	13,475	285,700	200,800	486,500	17,092	26
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	391	224	205	3,750	550	4,300	167	19
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	182	86	79	1,100	200	1,300	96	16
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	172	112	101	1,600	200	1,800	61	16
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	2,441	1,298	1,150	40,700	6,500	47,200	1,143	36
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	580	310	259	11,700	2,900	14,600	269	47
General Contractors - Residential	152	309	176	142	8,100	2,000	10,100	133	57
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	622	304	230	12,450	1,650	14,100	318	46
Highway and Street Construction	161	291	142	86	2,550	1,250	3,800	149	27
Heavy Construction, exc. Highway, Street	162	331	162	144	9,900	400	10,300	169	64
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,239	683	661	16,450	1,950	18,400	556	27
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	265	95	91	1,700	100	1,800	170	19
Electrical Work	173	137	57	54	1,000	200	1,200	80	21
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	325	200	194	4,300	1,300	5,600	125	28
MANUFACTURING	20-39	14,247	7,210	3,976	91,100	111,500	202,600	7,037	28
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,247	763	533	9,100	8,000	17,100	483	22
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	292	133	121	1,700	700	2,400	159	18
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRICS	23	216	114	69	1,800	1,600	3,400	102	30
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	1,565	834	665	14,600	7,400	22,000	732	26
Logging	241	306	188	180	4,450	250	4,700	119	25
Logging	2411	306	188	180	4,400	200	4,700	119	25
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	508	248	169	3,900	3,000	6,900	260	28
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	458	216	156	3,750	2,550	6,300	241	29
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	558	311	247	4,000	3,500	7,500	247	24
Wood Products, NEC	2499	484	272	217	3,200	3,300	6,500	212	24
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2,210	899	399	13,000	23,500	36,500	1,310	41
Paper Mills	262	2,028	817	345	11,100	22,400	33,500	1,211	41
Pulp Mills	2621	2,028	817	345	11,100	22,400	33,500	1,211	41

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
<b>MANUFACTURING (Continued)</b>									
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED	27	359	197	135	2,900	1,000	3,900	162	20
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	103	64	64	1,850	150	2,000	39	31
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	2711	103	64	64	1,850	150	2,000	39	31
Commercial Printing	275	230	117	60	700	900	1,600	112	14
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	218	112	55	600	900	1,500	106	13
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	388	218	140	3,000	2,900	5,900	170	27
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	275	131	89	2,000	1,400	3,400	144	26
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	1,549	721	448	9,000	12,400	21,400	828	30
Footwear, except Rubber	314	1,146	552	373	5,800	10,500	16,300	594	29
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	550	275	222	2,300	2,800	5,100	275	19
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	318	181	115	2,350	5,050	7,400	137	41
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	455	231	193	2,850	2,350	5,200	224	23
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	349	156	117	2,600	1,000	3,600	193	23
Misc. Industrial & Commercial Machinery	359	152	65	44	500	400	900	87	13
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. EXC. COMPUTERS	36	393	175	123	2,700	2,200	4,900	218	28
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	158	75	55	1,500	1,500	3,000	83	39
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	99	35	21	1,000	1,000	2,000	64	56
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	4,308	2,344	777	19,900	44,300	64,200	1,964	27
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	3,980	2,246	686	18,800	44,000	62,800	1,734	28
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	1,625	912	742	16,950	6,050	23,000	713	25
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	780	524	486	11,900	3,100	15,000	255	29
Trucking, and Courier Services exc. Air	421	737	503	465	11,200	3,000	14,200	235	28
COMMUNICATIONS	48	184	121	36	2,100	1,400	3,500	64	29
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICE	49	344	117	81	700	900	1,600	227	14
Electric Services	491	339	111	76	700	900	1,600	227	15



TABLE 4 (Continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	9,045	4,817	4,100	75,350	41,050	116,400	4,228	24
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	2,306	1,206	958	18,100	11,600	29,700	1,100	25
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	802	425	334	7,350	2,150	9,500	377	22
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	191	91	80	1,500	200	1,700	101	19
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,504	780	624	10,700	9,500	20,200	724	26
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	6,739	3,611	3,141	57,300	29,400	86,700	3,128	24
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN	52	400	174	140	2,750	1,550	4,300	226	25
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	521	257	127	94	2,550	1,550	4,100	130	32
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	792	447	424	8,600	2,500	11,100	345	25
Department Stores	531	621	336	315	7,450	1,650	9,100	286	27
FOOD STORES	54	1,818	1,325	1,106	22,350	15,450	37,800	493	29
Grocery Stores	541	1,806	1,325	1,106	22,350	15,450	37,800	481	29
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	922	350	320	3,200	1,100	4,300	572	12
New and Used Car Dealers	551	511	145	131	1,250	350	1,600	366	11
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	204	39	32	150	1,150	1,300	164	34
FURNITURE AND EQUIP. STORES	57	108	73	51	900	1,600	2,500	34	34
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	94	68	46	900	1,600	2,500	26	37
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	1,622	758	666	9,850	1,250	11,100	863	15

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	60-67	828	261	178	4,000	2,700	6,700	566	26
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION	60	156	48	48	1,900	100	2,000	108	42
Commercial Banks	602	42	8	8	500	*	500	34	68
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS SERV.	64	12	3	*	*	700	700	9	227
REAL ESTATE	65	118	48	41	650	150	800	69	16
SERVICES	70-89	6,866	3,637	3,114	53,100	32,400	85,500	3,230	24
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	350	150	122	4,100	900	5,000	200	33
Hotels and Motels	701	300	129	122	4,100	900	5,000	171	38
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	140	70	51	350	650	1,000	70	14
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	392	202	180	3,000	2,600	5,600	190	28
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARK	75	273	141	127	700	300	1,000	132	7
AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES	79	210	88	78	800	1,000	1,600	122	20
HEALTH SERVICES	80	3,670	2,103	1,717	30,100	23,200	53,300	1,567	25
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	1,878	1,169	921	15,800	15,300	31,100	709	27
Hospitals	806	1,611	801	672	11,800	6,200	18,000	809	23
LEGAL SERVICES	81	125	51	51	2,150	950	3,100	74	60
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	677	404	394	5,750	650	6,400	273	16
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	43	20	15	200	1,100	1,300	23	63
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH, SERV.	87	347	172	168	2,350	250	2,600	175	15
PUBLIC SECTOR		3,830	1,908	1,686	30,500	9,100	39,500	1,922	21
State Government		1,121	549	510	9,600	4,600	14,200	572	26
Local Government		2,709	1,359	1,176	20,900	4,400	25,300	1,350	19

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

**TABLE 5****Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>01-89</b>	<b>30,994</b>	<b>16,366</b>	<b>12,279</b>	<b>247,700</b>	<b>148,400</b>	<b>396,200</b>	<b>14,628</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, &amp; FISHING</b>	<b>01-09</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>20</b>
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	170	83	75	1,100	200	1,300	87	16
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	162	105	96	1,600	200	1,800	57	17
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>15-17</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>46,600</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>37</b>
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	575	307	255	11,700	2,700	14,400	268	47
General Contractors - Residential	152	306	175	141	8,100	2,000	10,100	131	58
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	611	298	229	12,500	1,600	14,100	312	47
Highway and Street Construction	161	283	136	85	2,550	1,250	3,800	146	28
Heavy Construction, exc. Highway, Street	162	328	162	144	9,900	400	10,300	166	64
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,176	665	642	16,300	1,800	18,100	511	27
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	255	95	91	1,700	100	1,800	160	19
Electrical Work	173	125	52	49	1,000	200	1,200	73	23
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	308	187	181	4,100	1,100	5,200	121	28
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>20-39</b>	<b>11,623</b>	<b>5,972</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>75,700</b>	<b>148,700</b>	<b>5,651</b>	<b>25</b>
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	930	590	464	7,750	3,950	11,700	340	20
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	255	117	109	1,450	550	2,000	138	17
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRICS	23	167	85	57	1,550	750	2,300	81	27
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	1,427	782	635	13,550	6,250	19,800	645	25
Logging	241	306	187	179	4,450	250	4,700	119	25
Logging	2411	306	187	179	4,450	250	4,700	119	25
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	474	224	153	3,250	2,350	5,600	249	25
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	430	198	143	3,150	2,050	5,200	232	26
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	474	289	236	3,700	3,100	6,800	185	24
Wood Products, NEC	2499	407	251	206	2,900	3,000	5,900	156	23
PAPER	26	2,005	851	377	12,000	20,900	32,900	1,154	39
Paper Mills	262	1,847	777	327	10,400	20,300	30,700	1,070	40
Pulp Mills	2621	1,847	777	327	10,400	20,300	30,700	1,070	40

TABLE 5 (Continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
<b>MANUFACTURING (Continued)</b>									
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED	27	310	170	113	1,900	800	2,700	140	16
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	84	54	54	1,300	100	1,400	31	27
Publishing or Publishing and Printing	2711	84	54	54	1,300	100	1,400	31	27
Commercial Printing	275	206	107	50	450	650	1,100	99	11
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	195	101	44	400	700	1,100	93	10
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	301	168	107	1,800	1,600	3,400	133	20
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	213	104	75	1,350	650	2,000	109	20
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	919	406	277	5,650	4,650	10,300	513	25
Footwear, except Rubber	314	594	264	215	3,150	3,550	6,700	330	25
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	325	139	126	800	1,000	1,800	185	13
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	162	89	64	1,500	2,200	3,700	73	42
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	383	194	172	2,000	1,700	3,700	189	19
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	319	146	110	2,100	900	3,000	173	21
Misc. Industrial & Commercial Machinery	359	132	62	43	500	300	800	70	13
ELECTRONIC EQUIP. EXC COMPUTERS	36	210	105	89	1,850	850	2,700	105	26
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	78	53	42	950	750	1,700	25	31
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	38	22	16	700	400	1,100	16	50
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	3,634	1,996	678	15,700	30,100	45,800	1,638	23
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	3,385	1,918	606	15,100	30,000	45,100	1,467	23
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	1,479	881	714	16,700	5,600	22,300	598	25
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	755	509	471	11,650	3,050	14,700	245	29
Trucking and Courier Services exc Air	421	715	490	452	11,000	3,000	14,000	225	29
COMMUNICATIONS	48	184	121	36	2,100	1,400	3,500	64	29
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICE.	49	229	102	69	650	450	1,100	127	11
Electric Services	491	223	96	63	600	500	1,100	127	12

**TABLE 5 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>50-59</b>	<b>8,488</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>65,800</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>98,500</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>50-51</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>25,900</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>23</b>
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	758	412	322	7,050	2,050	9,100	346	22
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	187	89	79	1,300	200	1,500	98	17
<b>WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>7,450</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>52-59</b>	<b>6,331</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>49,300</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>72,600</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>22</b>
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN	52	397	171	137	2,700	1,600	4,300	226	25
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	521	255	125	91	2,450	1,550	4,000	130	32
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	766	426	403	7,800	1,700	9,500	340	22
Department Stores	531	606	326	305	6,900	1,600	8,500	280	26
FOOD STORES	54	1,509	1,105	923	15,200	10,600	25,800	404	23
Grocery Stores	541	1,497	1,105	923	15,200	10,600	25,800	392	23
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	905	350	320	3,200	1,100	4,300	555	12
New and Used Car Dealers	551	494	145	131	1,250	350	1,600	349	11
<b>APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>34</b>
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT STORES	57	108	73	51	900	1,600	2,500	34	34
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	94	68	46	900	1,600	2,500	26	37
<b>EATING AND DRINKING PLACES</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>14</b>

**TABLE 5 (Continued)**

**Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992**

<b>INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SIC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup> Cases</b>	<b>Total Lost Workday Cases</b>	<b>Cases With Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days Away From Work</b>	<b>Days of Restricted Work Activity</b>	<b>Total Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</b>	<b>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</b>
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>60-67</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>14</b>
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	60	4	4	4	300	0	300	0	87
Commercial Banks	602	4	4	4	300	0	300	0	87
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS SERV.	64	9	*	*	*	*	*	9	0
REAL ESTATE	65	107	41	33	450	150	600	66	14
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>70-89</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>3,411</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>46,250</b>	<b>27,250</b>	<b>73,500</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>22</b>
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	327	130	102	3,500	300	3,800	197	29
Hotels and Motels	701	277	109	102	3,450	250	3,700	168	34
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	113	43	26	200	500	700	70	16
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	348	194	176	2,800	2,300	5,100	154	26
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARK	75	268	136	122	650	250	900	132	7
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERV.	79	194	82	72	700	1,000	1,700	112	20
HEALTH SERVICES	80	3,415	2,008	1,629	26,900	21,200	48,100	1,407	24
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	1,841	1,149	905	15,300	14,800	30,100	693	26
Hospitals	806	1,395	729	603	9,100	4,700	13,800	665	19
LEGAL SERVICES	81	42	17	17	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	677	404	394	5,750	650	6,400	273	16
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	32	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	336	162	159	2,100	200	2,300	174	14
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>		<b>3,473</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>20</b>
State Government		989	504	468	9,000	4,000	13,000	485	26
Local Government		2,484	1,273	1,099	18,850	4,050	22,900	1,211	18

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 6

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	4,468	2,004	1,196	38,000	52,300	90,300	2,464	45
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	01-09	23	10	10	100	100	200	13	20
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	13	4	4	*	*	*	9	0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	10	6	6	*	*	*	3	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	80	28	23	300	300	600	52	21
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	5	3	3	*	200	200	1	67
General Contractors - Residential	152	3	1	1	*	*	*	1	0
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	12	5	1	*	*	8	6	0
Highway and Street Construction	161	8	5	1	*	*	*	3	0
Heavy Construction, exc. Highway & Street	162	3	*	*	*	*	*	3	0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	64	19	19	200	100	300	45	16
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	10	*	*	*	*	*	10	0
Electrical Work	173	12	5	5	*	*	*	7	0
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	17	13	13	200	200	400	5	31
MANUFACTURING	20-39	2,624	1,238	570	18,100	35,800	53,900	1,386	44
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	317	173	68	1,300	4,000	5,400	144	31
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	37	16	11	250	150	400	21	25
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRICS	23	50	29	12	250	850	1,100	21	38
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	139	52	31	1,050	1,150	2,200	87	42
Logging	241	1	1	1	*	*	*	0	0
Logging	2411	1	1	1	*	*	*	0	0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	35	24	16	650	650	1,300	11	54
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	28	18	12	600	500	1,100	10	61
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	84	22	11	300	400	700	61	32
Wood Products, NEC	2499	77	21	11	300	300	600	55	29
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	204	48	22	1,000	2,600	3,600	156	75
Paper Mills	262	181	40	17	700	2,100	2,800	141	70
Pulp Mills	2621	181	40	17	700	2,100	2,800	141	70

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
<b>MANUFACTURING (Continued)</b>									
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED	27	49	27	22	1,000	200	1,200	22	44
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	19	11	11	550	50	600	8	55
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	2711	19	11	11	550	50	600	8	55
Commercial Printing	275	23	10	10	250	250	500	13	50
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	23	10	10	250	250	500	13	50
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	87	50	33	1,200	1,300	2,500	37	50
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	62	27	14	650	750	1,400	35	52
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	629	314	170	3,350	7,750	11,100	315	35
Footwear, except Rubber	314	552	288	158	2,650	7,050	9,600	264	33
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	225	136	96	1,500	1,800	3,300	90	24
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	157	93	51	850	2,850	3,700	64	40
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	72	38	21	850	650	1,500	35	39
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	30	10	7	500	100	600	20	60
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Equip.	359	20	3	1	*	100	100	17	33
ELECTRONIC EQUIP., EXC COMPUTERS	36	183	70	33	850	1,350	2,100	113	30
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	80	22	13	550	750	1,300	58	59
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	61	13	5	300	600	900	48	69
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	674	347	99	4,200	14,200	18,400	326	53
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	595	327	80	3,700	14,000	17,700	267	54
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	145	30	28	250	450	700	115	23
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	25	15	15	250	50	300	10	20
Trucking and Courier Services, exc Air	421	22	12	12	200	*	200	10	17
COMMUNICATIONS	48	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERV	49	115	15	13	50	450	500	100	33
Electric Services	491	115	15	13	100	400	500	100	33



TABLE 6 (Continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	558	326	262	9,550	8,350	17,900	232	55
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	149	75	53	1,600	2,200	3,800	74	51
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	44	14	13	300	100	400	31	29
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	4	1	1	200	*	200	3	200
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	105	61	41	1,250	2,050	3,300	44	54
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	408	251	209	8,000	6,100	14,100	158	56
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN	52	3	3	3	100	*	100	*	33
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	521	3	3	3	100	*	100	*	33
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	27	21	21	800	800	1,600	5	76
Department Stores	531	15	10	10	550	50	600	5	60
FOOD STORES	54	309	220	182	7,150	4,850	12,000	89	55
Grocery Stores	541	309	220	182	7,150	4,850	12,000	89	55
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	17	*	*	*	*	*	17	*
New and Used Car Dealers	551	17	*	*	*	*	*	17	*
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT STORES	57	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	18	4	*	*	200	200	14	50

TABLE 6 (Continued)

## Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1992

INDUSTRY <sup>1</sup>	SIC <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup> Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	60-67	527	147	98	2,800	2,300	5,100	380	35
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	60	153	44	44	1,600	100	1,700	108	39
Commercial and Banks	602	38	4	4	200	*	200	34	50
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS SERV.	64	3	3	*	*	700	700	*	233
REAL ESTATE	65	11	8	8	200	*	200	4	25
SERVICES	70-89	510	225	206	6,850	5,150	12,000	285	53
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	23	20	20	600	600	1,200	3	60
Hotels and Motels	701	23	20	20	650	650	1,300	3	65
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	27	27	25	150	150	300	*	11
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	44	8	4	200	300	500	36	63
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARK	75	6	6	6	*	*	*	*	*
AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES	79	16	5	5	100	*	100	10	20
HEALTH SERVICES	80	255	95	88	3,200	2,000	5,200	161	55
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	37	20	16	500	500	1,000	17	50
Hospitals	806	216	72	69	2,700	1,500	4,200	144	58
LEGAL SERVICES	81	83	34	34	-	-	-	49	-
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	11	6	1	-	-	-	5	-
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	11	10	9	200	100	300	1	30
PUBLIC SECTOR		346	131	119	2,650	950	3,600	225	30
State Government		132	45	42	600	600	1,200	87	34
Local Government		224	86	77	2,050	350	2,400	138	28



**FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-6:**

1. Industry Division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.
2. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.
3. The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = (N \times 200,000) / EH$$

where **N** = number of injuries, illnesses, total cases, or lost workdays. 200,000 = base hours for 100 full-time equivalent workers, working 40 hours per week and 50 weeks per year. **EH** = number of exposure hours, total hours worked by all employees during the survey year.

4. Incidence rates of total cases and numbers of total cases include fatalities in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. However, because of rounding, the sum of the rates (and the sum of the numbers) for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. Similarly, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.

Note: DASHES (-) indicate no data reported. ASTERISKS (\*) in Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate incidence rates of cases or workdays less than 0.05 per 100 workers. Tables 4, 5, and 6 asterisks (\*) indicate numbers of cases is less than 5 and/or the number of workdays is less than 50.



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

## APPENDIX A

Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Log and Summary of Occupational  
Injuries and Illnesses

U.S. Department of Labor

For Calendar Year 19

Page 1 of 2

Form Approved  
OMB No. 1203-0028  
See OMB Disclosure  
Statement on reverse

NOTE: This form is required by Public Law 91-495 and must be kept  
in the establishment for 3 years. Failure to maintain and report  
will result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties.  
(For posting requirements on the other side of form.)

RECORDABLE CASES: You are required to record information about injury, illness,  
fatality, death, injury, or loss of occupational status, and those diseases, occupational in-  
juries which involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction  
of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid.  
(See definitions on the other side of form.)

Company Name  
Establishment Name  
Establishment Address

Date of Injury or Onset of Illness	Employee's Name	Description	Description	Description of Injury or Illness	Extent or Loss Due to Injury or Illness		Type, Extent or Loss Due to Illness																		
					Days Lost	Medical Treatment	Days Lost	Medical Treatment																	
1A1	1B1	1C1	1D1	1E1	1F1	1G1	1H1	1I1	1J1	1K1	1L1	1M1	1N1	1O1	1P1	1Q1	1R1	1S1	1T1	1U1	1V1	1W1	1X1	1Y1	1Z1

INJURIES

ILLNESSES

OSHA No. 20

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1989 241-374/08087

Continuation of Annual Summary Tables

POST ONLY THIS PORTION OF THE LAST PAGE NO LATER THAN FEBRUARY 1.



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

## APPENDIX B

Bureau of Labor Statistics Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses		U.S. Department of Labor			
<b>This form is required by Public Law 91-596 and must be kept in the establishment for 5 years. Failure to maintain can result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties.</b>				Case or File No.	
				Form Approved O.M.B. No. 1220-0029	
Employer				See OMB Disclosure Statement on reverse	
1. Name					
2. Mail address (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)					
3. Location, if different from mail address					
Injured or Ill Employee					
4. Name (First, middle, and last)				Social Security No.	
5. Home address (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)					
6. Age				7. Sex: (Check one) Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Occupation (Enter regular job title, not the specific activity he was performing at time of injury.)					
9. Department (Enter name of department or division in which the injured person is regularly employed, even though he may have been temporarily working in another department at the time of injury.)					
The Accident or Exposure to Occupational Illness					
If accident or exposure occurred on employer's premises, give address of plant or establishment in which it occurred. Do not indicate department or division within the plant or establishment. If accident occurred outside employer's premises at an identifiable address, give that address. If it occurred on a public highway or at any other place which cannot be identified by number and street, please provide place references locating the place of injury as accurately as possible.					
10. Place of accident or exposure (No. and street, city or town, State, and zip code)					
11. Was place of accident or exposure on employer's premises? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>					
12. What was the employee doing when injured? (Be specific. If he was using tools or equipment or handling material, name them and tell what he was doing with them.)					
13. How did the accident occur? (Describe fully the events which resulted in the injury or occupational illness. Tell what happened and how it happened. Name any objects or substances involved and tell how they were involved. Give full details on all factors which led or contributed to the accident. Use separate sheet for additional space.)					
Occupational Injury or Occupational Illness					
14. Describe the injury or illness in detail and indicate the part of body affected. (E.g., amputation of right index finger at second joint; fracture of ribs; lead poisoning; dermatitis of left hand, etc.)					
15. Name the object or substance which directly injured the employee. (For example, the machine or thing he struck against or which struck him; the vapor or poison he inhaled or swallowed; the chemical or radiation which irritated his skin; or in cases of strains, hernias, etc., the thing he was lifting, pulling, etc.)					
16. Date of injury or initial diagnosis of occupational illness				17. Did employee die? (Check one) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other					
18. Name and address of physician					
19. If hospitalized, name and address of hospital					
Date of report		Prepared by		Official position	
OSHA No. 101 (Feb. 1981)					



## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

### APPENDIX C

## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992



U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Maine Bureau of Labor Standards

State House Station # 45, Rm. 308  
Augusta ME 04333

Read our letter for important information

Please make any necessary address corrections

**N**

We estimate that it will take you from 30 minutes to 4 hours to fill out the forms in this survey, with an average of 1 hour per package. Including the time you'll spend reviewing the instructions, handling and gathering the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. If you have any comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of this survey, send them to: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Management Systems (1220-0045), Washington, DC 20212 and to the Office of Management and Budget Paperwork Reduction Project (1220-0045), Washington, DC 20503. DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO EITHER OF THESE OFFICES.

The information collected in this survey will be held confidential and used for statistical purposes only.

OMB No. 1220-0045  
Approval expires 09-30-94  
BLS-9300 N20



## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

### APPENDIX C (continued)

#### Part 1: Summary of 1992 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

This form gives us a summary of the occupational injuries and illnesses that occurred in your establishment during 1992. To answer the questions on this form, you'll need

- information about employment and hours worked from your payroll, and
- your completed copy of the 1992 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200).

#### Tell us about your establishment's employees and the hours they worked

Be sure the information you supply refers only to the establishment(s) identified on the address label.

1. What is the average number of employees who worked for your establishment during 1992?

If this number isn't available, you can estimate it this way:

- Add together the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 1992. Include all employees: full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.
- Divide that answer by the number of pay periods in 1992. Be sure to include any pay periods when you had no employees.
- Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

*Employment average  
(rounded total)*

*Example:* Your establishment pays its employees monthly. During 1992, you paid:

10 employees in January  
20 in February  
20 in March  
25 in April  
25 in May  
50 in June  
50 in July  
25 in August  
15 in September  
10 in October  
0 in November  
+ 0 in December  
250

Your employment average is:  $\frac{250}{12 \text{ pay periods}} = 20.83 \rightarrow$  Round to 21.

2. How many hours did your employees (salaried as well as hourly employees) actually work during 1992?

Do not include vacation, sick leave, holidays, or any other non-work time, even if employees were paid for it. If your establishment keeps records of only the hours paid or if you have employees who are not paid by the hour, please estimate the hours that the employees actually worked.

If this number isn't available, you can estimate it this way:

*Total hours worked  
(rounded total)*

- \_\_\_\_\_ Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment.
- x \_\_\_\_\_ Multiply by the number of hours in your work year.
- \_\_\_\_\_ This is the number of full-time hours worked.
- + \_\_\_\_\_ Add the number of hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Total hours worked*.

3. Put an X in the box next to all the conditions that might have affected your answers to #1 and #2 above.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing unusual happened | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strike or lockout        | <input type="checkbox"/> Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shutdown or layoff       | <input type="checkbox"/> Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work            | <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason: _____                                    |

4. If you had NO occupational injuries or illnesses during 1992, put an X in this box ☐ and go to *Sign this form* on the back of this page.

If you had ANY occupational injuries or illnesses, go to the next section, *Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1992*.



## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

### APPENDIX C (continued)

#### Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1992

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 1992, follow these steps.

- ① Go to your completed 1992 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200) form.
- ② Look at the total line on the last page.
- ③ Copy the 1992 totals from your OSHA No. 200 form into the columns below. If your address label identifies more than one establishment, add together the total lines from all your OSHA No. 200 forms to get the 1992 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the columns below.

#### Total Injuries

Copy these totals from columns (1) - (6):

Deaths as a result of injury (column 1)	Injuries with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 2)	Injuries with days away from work (column 3)	Total days away from work (column 4)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Injuries without lost workdays (column 6)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

#### Total Types of Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (7a) - (7g):

Skin diseases or disorders (column 7a)	Dust diseases of the lungs (column 7b)	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents (column 7c)	Poisoning (column 7d)	Disorders due to physical agents (column 7e)	Disorders associated with repeated trauma (column 7f)	Other occupational illnesses (column 7g)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

#### Total Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (8) - (13):

Deaths as a result of illness (column 8)	Illnesses with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 9)	Illnesses with days away from work (column 10)	Total days away from work (column 11)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 12)	Illnesses without lost workdays (column 13)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

#### Sign this form

Fill in the blanks below.

Print your name \_\_\_\_\_

Sign here \_\_\_\_\_

Your title \_\_\_\_\_

Today's date \_\_\_\_\_

Your telephone number \_\_\_\_\_

Ext. \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ If you had NO occupational injuries or illnesses during 1992 OR if you had NO cases in columns (3) and (10) above (look for the bold lines), you are finished with the survey. Use the return envelope to send us the entire package within 30 days of the date your establishment received it. If the return envelope is missing, send the entire package to the return address on the front cover.
- ▶ If you had cases in columns (3) or (10) above, go to Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work.





## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992

### APPENDIX C (continued)

#### Case with Days Away from Work

Tell us about a 1992 occupational injury or illness only if it resulted in days away from work. To find out which cases you should report, read the instructions at the beginning of *Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work*. We will keep all information that you give us confidential.

#### Tell us about the case

Go to your completed OSHA No. 200 form. Copy the case information from that form into the columns below.

		Injury		Illness	
Date of injury or illness (column B)	Employee's last name, first initial (column C)	Days away from work (column 4)	Days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Days away from work (column 11)	Days of restricted work activity (column 12)
/ / 92 month day year					

If, as a result of the injury or illness, the employee did NOT return to regular work in 1992, tell us why.

- ☐ Still recovering; approximate return date / /  
month day year
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Tell us about the employee

Please answer the questions below.

- Employee's Social Security number \_\_\_\_\_
- Employee's approximate length of service at this establishment when the incident occurred (optional)  
☐ Less than 3 months  
☐ Between 3 and 12 months  
☐ Between 1 and 5 years  
☐ More than 5 years
- Employee's race or ethnic background (optional)  
☐ White, not of Hispanic origin  
☐ Black, not of Hispanic origin  
☐ Hispanic  
☐ Asian or Pacific Islander  
☐ American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo

You may either answer the next questions or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them. If you attach a document, be sure to answer any questions that the document does not.

- Employee's age \_\_\_\_\_ OR date of birth / /  
month day year
- Employee's sex  
☐ Male  
☐ Female
- Employee's occupation \_\_\_\_\_

#### Tell us about the incident

Answer the questions below or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them. If you attach a document, be sure to answer any questions that the document does not.

- What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred?  
Tell us about the activity as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. *Examples:* "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer."
- What happened? Tell us how the injury or illness occurred.  
*Examples:* "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet."; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement."
- What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or "sore." *Examples:* "fractured nose"; "chemical burn, hand"; "strained back"; "tendinitis, elbow."
- What object or substance directly harmed the employee?  
*Examples:* "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw."

N	P	B	E	SS	CCC
---	---	---	---	----	-----



## APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

**Average lost workdays per lost workday case:** The number of lost workdays divided by the number of lost workday cases.

**Days away from work:** The number of days (consecutive or not) the employee would have worked but was absent from work because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work does not include the day of injury or the onset of illness.

**Days of restricted work activity:** The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness, one or more of the following occurs: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

**Employment-size Group:** establishments within a specified range of average employment.

**Establishment:** A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from a separate establishment.

**First-Aid treatment:** A one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care. (See Page 7.)

**Incidence rate:** The number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers.

**Industry Division** - see Standard Industrial Classification

**Industry Group** - see Standard Industrial Classification

**Lost workdays:** The sum of days away from work and days of restricted work activity (see above). The number of lost workdays does not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered.

**Medical treatment:** Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. However, medical treatment does NOT include first-aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc.) which does not ordinarily require medical care even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel. (See Page 7.)



## APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY (continued)

**Occupational fatality:** Death resulting from a traumatic accident or an exposure in the work environment.

**Occupational illness:** Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

**(7a) Occupational skin diseases or disorders,** for example: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne, chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

**(7b) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses),** for example: silicosis; asbestosis; coal worker's pneumoconiosis; byssinosis, siderosis; and other pneumoconioses.

**(7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents,** for example: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

**(7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials),** for example: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

**(7e) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials),** for example: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

**(7f) Disorders associated with repeated trauma,** for example: noise-induced hearing loss; Tenonitis, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

**(7g) All other occupational illnesses,** for example: anthrax; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors; food poisoning; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis; etc.



**APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY (continued)**

**Occupational injury:** Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

**Publishable industry level:** An industry level (Division, Group, etc.) for which (1) average employment exceeded 1,500 during the survey year, and (2) no one firm or small number of firms so dominated the industry so as to jeopardize the guaranteed confidentiality of OSH Survey data.

**Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses:** Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in (1) FATALITIES, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; (2) LOST WORKDAY CASES, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or (3) NONFATAL CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

**Report form:** The OSHA No. 200-S survey questionnaire used as the data collection vehicle for the OSH Survey. (See Appendix B.)

**SIC** - see Standard Industrial Classification

**Standard Industrial Classification:** A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product, group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available. An industry division is the broadest level (other than the total private sector) at which estimation is performed in the OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (For example, SIC's 20 through 39 represent the Manufacturing Division). An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.



## **APPENDIX E**

### **MAINE'S CONSULTATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS**

The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards offers safety consultation and training programs to businesses in the state. These services are provided free of charge. Since Maine is a Federal

OSHA state, the Bureau of Labor Standards operates in a non-enforcement manner in an attempt to foster safety awareness and voluntary compliance. Through these programs, the staff of the bureau:

.....assists Maine employers in developing and maintaining healthful and safe workplaces.

.....offers **penalty-free** and **cost-free** safety and health inspections.

.....discusses the problems found during inspection and suggest ways to correct them.

.....provides a written report covering the problems discovered during the inspection, including suggestions for correcting them.

.....offers a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.

.....offers assistance in measuring potential safety and health problems.

.....offers assistance in correcting violations uncovered during an OSHA inspection.

.....offers training in many occupational safety and health topics.

**If you would like more information about this program or would like to request a consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standards' Safety Division at 624-6460, or write to State House Station #82, Augusta, Maine 04333.**

### **MAINE'S LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM**

The State of Maine has a low interest loan program for Maine employers who wish to purchase equipment which will improve the healthfulness and safety of their workplaces. Loans of up to \$50,000 are provided

at 3% interest for a maximum repayment period of 10 years. **For further information about this program call the Bureau of Labor Standards at 624-6460 or call the Finance Authority of Maine at 623-FAME.**



**APPENDIX F: COMMENTS FORM**

Your comments about this publication will help us make improvements. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness. Requests for additional copies will

be filled subject to availability (See Appendix G. Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau Director at the address below. These requests may be denied due to confidentiality restrictions.

Please indicate your position or title:

How suitable is this material for your own requirements?

Very suitable \_\_\_\_\_

Suitable \_\_\_\_\_

Not suitable \_\_\_\_\_

What information not presently covered should be included?

What information presently covered should be excluded?

Additional comments:

Please return this page to:

Maine Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
Research and Statistics Division  
State House Station 45  
Augusta, Me 04333



## APPENDIX G: ORDER FORM

The following items are available without charge from:

Maine Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
Research & Statistics Division  
State House Station 45  
Augusta, Me 04333

### ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS:

- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- ☐ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses in Maine
- ☐ Census of Maine Manufactures
- ☐ Directory of Maine Labor Organizations
- ☐ Maine Construction Wage Rates
- ☐ Labor Relations in Maine
- ☐ Occupational Safety & Health Monitor

### PERIODIC PROFILES:

Upon request, the Research & Statistics Division will develop short work injury and illness profiles for specific industries or occupations. Profiles currently available are listed below. Please place a check beside those industry profiles you wish to receive.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 154 - Nonresidential Building Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 2621 - Paper Mills                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 16 - Heavy Construction                    | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 27 - Printing and Publishing           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 203 - Canned, Frozen Fruits & Vegetables   | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 314 - Footwear, except Rubber          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 2091 - Canned and Cured Fish and Seafood   | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 373 - Ship and Boat Building/Repairing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 22 - Textile Mill Products                 | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 50 - Wholesale Trade                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 23 - Apparel & Other Finished Products     | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 531 - Department Stores                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 2411 - Logging                             | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 581 - Eating and Drinking Places       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 2421 - Sawmills and Planing Mills          | <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 82 - Educational Services              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIC 2499 - Wood Products (nec)*                |   |

(nec)\* : Not Elsewhere Classified

### OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS:

Due to the transfer of OSHA Recordkeeping functions from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to OSHA, requests for Private Sector OSHA Recordkeeping materials should be addressed to:

U. S. Department of Labor  
Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
Room 121  
40 Western Avenue  
Augusta, Maine 04330  
Tel. (207) 622-8417